Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 95 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
20th April	Norman	7500	Govt. Transport proceeds direct from Port Said to Southampton
21st "	Malta†	6064	Extra to Karachi
24th "	Karmala	6923	
28th "	Takada†	6949	B. I. Co's. sailing
1st May	Manora	7576	B. L. Co's. sailing
3rd May*	Nankin	6553	
4th "	Morvada†	8193	B. I. Co's. sailing
8th "	Margha	8258	
17th "	Delta	6069	

*Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few third class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen-berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for men in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Dilwara	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
21st April	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
24th "	Palitana	Karachi and P. Gulf.
25th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
26th "	Gregory Apcar	E. S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Wagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	25th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	18th April	26th April
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	2nd May	12th May
Toyo Maru No. 2	C. Hayakawa	3018	14th May	24th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,080.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	C. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	18th April	24th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street,

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanising; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles etc. removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Opp. Bank of Bombay

[illegible] Burma [illegible]
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BELL,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 210 BAGS AMERICAN IRON HEXAGONAL NUTS, 25 DOZENS SQUARE COAL SHOVELS AND 23 CASES RAILROAD BEATERS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors and purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. J. Thanawalla of Nagdevi Street.
Ex. S.S. "Mitsuki and Benten Maru".
F co M.H.M.—100 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal nuts 5/8" inch.
F co M.H.M.—50 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 3/4 inch.
F co M.H.M.—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 7/8 inch.
F co M.H.M.—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 1 inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. F. Motiwalla of Nagdevi Street.
Ex. S.S. "Kosoku Maru."
M.H.M.—25 dozens square coal [illegible] of Messrs.

AUCTION SALE OF 3[illegible] CARRIAGE RUBBER TY[illegible]

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 22nd inst. at 2[illegible] p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors and purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Karim & Sons of Bangalore.
Ex. S.S. "Teshin Maru."
M H 24 M co—6481/82-2 cases 984 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 3/8 inch.
M H 24 M co.—5473/74-2 cases 1163 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co.—6489/90.2 cases 904 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji A. Rajkotwalla & Co. of Bhendi Bazaar.
Ex. S.S. "Tenshin Maru."
6463/66 and 6486—5 cases 2299 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmailji, Currimbhoy & Sons of Bhendi Bazaar.
Ex. S.S. "Tenshin Maru."
M H 24 M co—6468-1 case 450 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co—6484/85-2 cases 984 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co—6491-1 case 454 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 5/8 inch.
M H 24 M co—6497.1 case 453 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co—6487-1 case 486 ft Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. P. Daves & Co. of Tamarind Lane.
Ex. S.S. "Teshin Maru."
M H 24 M co—6483 and 6488-2 cases 988 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 3/8 inch.
M H 24 M co—6469/70-2 cases 900 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co—6492/94.3 cases 1353 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 5/8 inch.
M H 24 M co—6478/80-3 cases 1757 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.
M H 24 M co—6499/6502-4 cases 1803 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES DOBY GINS OF THE MORARJI MILLS.

THIS, DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Harilal Lalchand and on account and at the risk H. J. Santob, Esq.
7 Bales Doby Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 5.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Gordhandas Dhanji of Ghadial Gully:—
25 bales Japanese Gins No. 322.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Somchand Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Thucker Tikamdas Khimji (of Khimji Devji), the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

5 packages English-made No. 8355 or other.	White Shirtings
5 packages English-made No. 8356 or other.	White Shirtings
5 packages English-made No. 8357 or other.	White Shirtings
5 packages English-made No. 8358 or other.	White Shirtings

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narandas Kakubhoy and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Kantilal Dallabhdas:—
4 bales each 60 pieces Grey Shirtings No. 4940.
2 bales each 60 pieces Grey Shirtings No. 4950.
3 bales each 60 pieces Grey Shirtings No. 4960.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT [illegible]RDESHIR DADY STREET OUTSIDE [illegible]E FORT OF BOMBAY.

[illegible] instant at 3 p.m. will sell by Motichand (S.T.) Mes[illegible] and Public Auctio[illegible]gor and Devidas Att[illegible] on account and at [illegible] Laxmidas Mooljі unde[illegible] reserved to mortgagees un[illegible] gage dated 2nd October 1916 [illegible] very valuable landed property on t[illegible]

All that piece or parcel of land o[illegible] of Pension and Tax tenure redeemed [illegible] No. 35 dated the 7th day of August 1883 [illegible] lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 121 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140 New No. 1215, Old Survey No. [illegible] and New Survey No. 7488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6695 and Street No. 9-11 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Cawasjee, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Avabai daughter of Edulji Meherji Cooper and now of Lilavanti, wife of Hiralal Dwarkadas, on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Shroff.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the mortgagees Attorneys, Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at their office No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of turmeric, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of gram, bags of dry chillies, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunny bags, bags of salt, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bundles of luggage, empty wooden casks, bundles of brown papers, cases of electric goods, iron beams, bundles of hessien cloth, boxes of tea, cases of perfumery, loose C. I. pipes, bags of asbestos powder, cases of oodbati, baskets of churies, bundles of leather, empty gas cylinders, bundles of brooms, bundles of bolts and nuts, tins of cocoa oil, bundles of waste papers, bags of betelnuts, drums of phenyle, bale of twine, loose iron pieces, boxes of old iron scraps, case of thread, one stretcher, bag of cotton thread, crate of citronile oil, loose wooden pipes, and drums of oil, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1919.

JUST RECEIVED a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of OUR SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE in all the LATEST GRADES AND SHADES,

HIGHLY DURABLE,

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous patrons all over India.

QUALITY—The BEST. PRICES—The CHEAPEST.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CORRUGATED SHEET SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April 1919 sell by Public Auction, at the premises at Sandhurst Road, Nal Bazaar, about 20 Corrugated Sheet Sheds with their plinths and foundations erected on the Improvement Trust, Plots No. 28, 30, 31 and 80 for demolition and removal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

Further conditions may be obtained of the Auctioneers and the same will also be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 11 1ST MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBIE TALAO (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai, widow of Ardesir Rustomji, Limboowalla, Manecksje Ardesir Limboowalla Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanjee Ardesir Limboowalla the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 16th July 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai, widow of Ardesir Rustomji Limboowalla, Manekji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanji Ardesir of the other part the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May 1918 and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part the said Mortgagor of the second part the said Mortgagees of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October 1918, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

LOT NO I

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. [illegible] assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward, No. [illegible] and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the Lane, on or towards the North by passage, on or towards the West by [illegible]er's passage and beyond that by the [illegible] of Abdul Latiff Mahomed Sallekhan and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Hasham Ebrahim

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fasandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. [illegible] and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, No. 2594, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgamwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane, and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Zulekhanbai widow

For further particulars sale apply to Messrs. Mehta and Co. Attorney gee, at their Office, Fort Bombay, or tioneers.

SORABJEE

Bombay, 22

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Seductous. Telephone 3010. 1809

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MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHHORDDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Street dispensary. 2282

WANTED for the Radhanpur High School, a GRADUATE as Assistant Master. Apply sharp with testimonials to: DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 2291

WANTED—SALESMEN for Iron and Metals, only well experienced and influential men need apply to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2215

WANTED—A retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Garhi Dispensary in Banswara State, Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to DIWAN, Banswara State. 2320

WANTED—A CLEVER CHAUFFEUR well up in every kind of work to do driving and working after garage. Free house partly furnished. Pay 225 rising to 300, at the end of 3 years. Apply Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED—AN INDIAN CLERK for ... in office of ... Brigade, must ... of office ... Bombay ... ical knowledge ... stating qualifications not later than ... should be marked ... corner. Salary Rs. 70 ... to ability. 2272

WANTED.—An influential REPRESENTATIVE for Sarker Bro'. Barora Colliery and the Provincial Insurance Co., Ld., of Calcutta for the Bombay Presidency on handsome Commission and allowance. None need apply who have no experience in Coal and Insurance business. Security required in cash or G. P. Notes for Rs. 5,000. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Provincial Insurance Co., Ld., 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 2206

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa, 3 STATION MASTERS, one night Locomotive Fireman for running shed and one Machine shop Turner. Salary according to qualifications, three years' agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2318

WANTED—WOMEN MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University, to serve as Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 150—50/5—350 per mensem. Those who are selected will have to work at one of the Hospitals at Ahmedabad, Poona, Hyderabad (Sind), and Belgaum, and must register themselves under the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1916. Those who are willing to serve should apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality and previous experience, to The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2303

WANTED.

WANTED—Old papers "Chronicle," "Times," "Parsi" and "Jame ..." at Rs. 5 per maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times' Building, Fort, Bombay. 2321

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two WALER HORSES, Bay and Chestnut, free from marks, open to reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2325

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TO LET—Two rooms, partly furnished, sep. bath-room, sep. entrance, sole use of kitchen; locality Chowpatty. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2324

TO BE LET at Matheran, for hot season, Nettarwala's Bungalow, having four bed-rooms. For rent and particulars, please apply CHUNILAL D. DESAI, Minocher Villa, Matheran. 2329

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TO BE LET—Airy FLATS at Altamount Road, plot No. 6, with complete electric and sanitary fittings, Rents 225 to 300 per month. Apply JEHANGIR M. BILLIMORIA, Jehangier Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpaty. 1875

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE HELD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road. Byculla, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1919, at 10 a.m.

50 Head
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HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
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All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALU... —LANDED PROPERTY AT ... MEMON ST...

MESSRS ... Auctioneers ... derd ... of Messrs. Soen... ... for the Executors ... last Will of Bai Kessar... ... Dharamsey Laljee and ... sent of the Honorable Advocate... Bombay will sell by Public Auction ... ROW, the 22nd April, 1919, at ... (S. T.) the following valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land admeasuring about 437½ sq. yards or thereabouts with a building thereon with ground and three floors known as "Khimji Bhawan's" house, situate near Kharakuva, Shroff Bazar. (Javeri Bazar) Shaikh Memon Street. 2296

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. William Roberts, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. J. B. Linn, as Directors.
4th.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. J. B. Linn who retire in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and the Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
6th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th April to 10th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

N.B.—The Dividend if sanctioned at the General Meeting will be paid from the 29th May, 1919, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 10th day of May, 1919, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such shareholders. 2223

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 28 (Rupees twenty-eight only) per share (less Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, will be paid on or after the 30th April, 1919 to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th April, 1919. 2327

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CANTEENS, R. A. S. C, BOMBAY DEPOT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Depot will be taken over by the Navy and Army Canteen Board as from the 1st of May next. All accounts against the Expeditionary Force Canteens up to and including the 30th instant should be lodged *as early as possible*, and in any case not later than May 15th next, after which date no claims can be recognised.

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Expeditionary Force Canteens, A.S.C.,
Bombay Base.

No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 16th April, 1919. 2283

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & Co.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY THE 23RD APRIL ,1919, AT 10 A.M. (S.T.) IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE of a quantity of White, Blue and Khaki Cotton Cuttings, Unserviceable Clothing, Hoop Iron, Gunny, Wast paper, etc.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at the Army Clothing Factory opposite the Old Colaba Railway Station, Colaba, the abovementioned goods.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 25th APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 25th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 6, "Green Mansions," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, handsome cabinets sweet-toned iron-framed American grand cottage piano by Hamilton, rich ornaments, engravings, electric table fan, Jost Radio fan, refrigerator in box, Clock of Lund and Blockley, rich carpets, carved wardrobe, teapoys, hatstands, Chubb's deed box, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, phonograph, easy chairs, book cases, chest of drawers, rich glass porcelain and plated-ware, palmstands, meatsafes, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. E. Davies, Esq., ... Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., ... to England, and others.

Catalogues are ... is on view.

AUC... ...th day of April, 1919, ... in the morning, sell by ... Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising old gunny bags, barrels, casks, tins, iron drums, scrap tins, hoop iron, jars, wooden casks, wooden crates, barrel staves, bars of sheeting, water prrof bags, bags of tins, gunn pieces, chattai bags, sugar sweepings, palm oil, peanut oil, dhall mixed, rice sweepings, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hajee Bachoo Varaya and Son:—

About 200 tons Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Rangoon Indian first-class teak squares, Crown Star, new squares of new contract.

About 100 tons Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Moulmein second-class teak squares, Ordinary of 48 cubic average marks W. D. X. an W.D.M. A.N.

About 100 tons Rangoon Indian first-class teak squares, mark S. White.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Laxmiprasad Bindiprasad:—

Gold ornaments such as tavij, links, nose and ear-rings, kada, rings, gold watch and silver ornaments such as todas, kandora, gote, vala, patli, sankli, kandora, silver coins, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
1 ... -tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 ... rubber-tyred shigram.
1 ... rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Near Mongini, Ltd., Confectioners.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEW ENGLISH STENCILING MACHINE IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER, GRANDFATHER CHIMING CLOCK, SEWING MACHINES, KNITTING MACHINES, GRAMOPHONES, HARMONIUMS, RICH HANDSOME JEWELLERY AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, household furniture such as:—Drawing room sets lined with tapestry and velvet, cane settee and chairs, dining tables and chairs, writing tables, handsome cots, drawing front cabinets, hanging and shelf almyrah, cupboards, hatstands, meatsafes, dumbwaiters, dressing toilet tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, screens, teapoys glass painted, electric table fans and lamps, cupboard with glass on all sides useful for restaurants, one grandfather Westminster chiming clock eight days' winding, new English Stenciling machine in perfect working order, sewing machines, knitting machines, gramophones with records, harmoniums, electric chandeliers, chandeliers of three and four lights, hall hanging lamps, one "His Master's Voice" gramophone with new English double-sided records, etc., etc.

Also several lots of high-class jewellery such as bracelets set with diamonds and rubies, collars set with diamonds and pearls, diamond, rubies and emeralds rings, Marquis and rose rings set with diamonds and rubies, necklaces set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, pearls bangles, ear-rings, diamonds and emeralds, diamond collar buttons and cuff sets, diamond rose rings, brooches set with diamonds, pendants of diamonds collar pins of gold and pearls, pearls chaks, pearls malas, gold wrist watches, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for Mr. Dadabhai Merwanji Darukhanawala, the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Merwanji Byramji Darukhanawala, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground of quit ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 627, New No. 5797, Old Survey No. 123 and New Survey No. 8627 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2116, Street Nos. 111 and 113 and which premises contained by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by a gully, on or towards the west by a footpath and beyond that by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Ratanbai widow of Ritomji Muncherji Manekji Poonjaji and on or towards the South by the property of Bezanji Nowroji Todywala.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga at their Office at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
...ril, 1919.

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MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
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WADHAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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Sample on receipt of annas 4 which is deducted while executing order.

Chadar, plain, 3 yds. × 50, for Rs. 7.

Dhoti, of Fancy border, 5 yds. × 44 for Rs. 11-0.

26 English Cut Alphabets for Re. 1-0.

PADDY SILK MANF. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 16th.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		450
" " Imports		14,000
Mid. American Spot		17.68
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		26.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May / July / Oct.	26.76 / 25.27 / 23.01
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May / July	25.75 / 24.62

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	17.84+5
May	16.33—1
June	16.05+5
July	15.70—1
Aug.	
Sept.	15.70+1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

Liverpool, April 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	17.85+10
May	16.41+ 8
June	16.02+ 1
July	15.69+15
Aug.	15.44+ 5
Sept.	15.20+ 7

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April.	17.86+9
May	16.35+1
June.	16.01+1
July.	15.74+3
Aug.	15.49+2
Sept.	15.13+4

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 16th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
April	26.60 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 16th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	12.40
"	" Fully Good	12.90
"	" Fine	13.15
No. 1	Comra Good	14.50
"	" Fully Good	15.00
"	" Fine	15.25
Broach	Good	15.50
"	" Fully Good	15.75
"	" Fine	16.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1 000
" Forwarded	22,000
" Imports	27,000
" Stock	492 000
Actual Weekly Sales	14,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		13,000
Future at New York	May	26.66—29
"	July	26.45+45
"	Oct.	23.67+4
Spot Cotton at New York		28.75
" Orleans		28.75 Unchgd.
Future at New Orleans	May	25.88+40
"	July	26.61+37

New York, April 16th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		14,000
Futures at New York	May	26 70—7
"	July	25 25—
"	Oct.	27.70— 3
Spot Cotton at New York		28.30+1.45
" Orleans		27.13+38
Futures at New Orleans	May	26.10+15
"	July	24.74+13

New York, April 17th

Futures at New York	May	27.39+61
"	Oct.	26.26+50

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 16th.

Rentes 2½	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot Steady	46 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest "day to "day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ Unchgd
Rupee Paper 2½%	50½+½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	60½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27 5

London, Apr[illegible]

Rentes 2½%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	46 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest "day to "day loans	3
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 2½%	51 2+½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	69½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	60½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27.85

WAR LOANS.

London, April 14th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99 5—10
5% New	£95 7/8

London, April 15th

3½% 1925—1928	£87½+½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ Unchgd.
5% New	£95 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 14th.

WHEATS AND SEEDS.

No change in prices.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75½
Copper Braziers	£111
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Buyers	20/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Buyers	20/3½
Brown sugar July-Sept.	20/10½
Tone of Sugar market:—Firm.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/6½

London, April 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat no change.

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold	000
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lb. ex-ship	000
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	000
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Maximum price fixed for shipment.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Buyers	000
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate)..	000
Toria Rapeseed April-May Buyers	000
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£81
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metals	15½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Buyers	20/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Buyers	20/3½
Brown sugar July-Sept. Buyers	20/10½
Tone:—Firm few Sellers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/6

SNEEP SKINS.

LONDON, April 15.

Sneep skins sale closed to-day sold 460,000. Best Tannages Steady ordinary and inferior Tannages Weak.

There was no change in Madras sheep skins from the opening prices.

The Bombay sheekkins. practically all withdrawn.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's d[illegible] issued by the Karwari Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible] April 21st.—5-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	71 0 0	70 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	70 0 0	69 4 0
" Karachi Rangla ..	70 0 0	69 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	14 0 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	15 4 0	15 14 0
" Thin	14 14 0	15 6 0
Teoliseed White 95-15	106 0 0	----
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	----
" Black ..	95 0 0	----
" Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White..	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts..	85 0 0	0 12 0
Barley	7 0 0	0 0 0
Mowrasseed	41 0 0	0 12 0
Castorseed	85 0 0	16 8 0

Forward.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 10 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0 1 0
Rapeseed May	16 2 0
Linseed Sept.	16 12 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 21st.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Gurumbhai No. 12½	0 15 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

Market Steady.

IAN WAR LOAN.

BOM[illegible] POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April, 21.

		Total up-to-date. Rs.	
War Bonds	Rs.	...	...
Cash Certifi[illegible]	"	542-8	" 36,088-0
Total		542-8	" 30,088-0

MATHERAN DEMOLITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of the oldest visitors to the hill, I am in full accord with the views expressed by your correspondent "Visitor" in the issue of your 14th instant. I need not state that his comments, particularly in connection with the lowering of the level of the road opposite the M[illegible]d are quite appropriate and it is a great pity that the powers that be on the hill had not the foresight to undertake the work at a time, the road was diverted. It be speaks very little engineering skill displayed by the promoters of the market scheme. At present there are about 182 bungalows. The ugly and defective structure consisting of about 135 shops is out of all proportion to the requirements of the station. A little consideration would have assigned one shop to each bungalow! Besides, it is to be deplored that it will replace large shady trees, which gave protection to an assemblage of Thakors, etc., and lent a rustic charm to the spot, and provided a favourite marketing pace for visitors on Sundays, not to speak of throwing into oblivion the honoured and cherished name of the most popular Superintendent, Major Murison.

The present revenue of the hill station, from all sources, is about Rs. 15,000. The probable cost of the market will exceed half a lakh as and when completed. Is this sound finance, and appropriate use of the large amount, even though the money does not come from Municipal coffers, and will the generous donor and his so-called advisers earn the gratitude of the residents and visitors to to the ill-starred health resort?

With reference to the other remarks about the so-called artisan well at Olympia, it may be stated that only one person was injured, but upto date the whole scheme appears to be a sheer waste of public money and there has been so far no justification whatever for destroying the old and familiar [illegible]arms of Olympia for the sake of new and [illegible] doubtful water scheme.—Yours, etc.,

WO[illegible]COCK.

Matheran, 20th April, 1919.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

S. S. British Emperor, Whitburn, Abadan, April 13.
S. S. Naderi, Gray, Alexandria, April 2.
S. S. Venus, George, Alexandria, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

S. S. Hellas, Beck, Bangkok.
S. S. Malta, Collyer, London, etc.
S. S. Massilia, Walter, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon.
S. S. Somerset, Weston, Liverpool.
S. S. British Emperor, Whitburn, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sierra Leon for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Tosan Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Venus for Deep.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain W. Whitburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on the 13th instant.

S. S. Naderi:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Naderi, 2,382 tons, Captain F. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Venus:—The Andrew Yuel Co.'s steamer Venus, 2,017 tons, Captain George, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, with ballast, which port she had left on the 4th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain W. J. Walter, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Glassgow via Suez, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Capt[illegible] W. Moxon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Somerset:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Somerset 7,383 tons, Captain T. Weston, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Port Said, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. British Emperor:—The S. W. Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain W. Whitburn, will [illegible] to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and [illegible] passengers.

VESSELS IN [illegible]E BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 21st April, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Siam Maru	2816	Hongkong	27-4-19	...O S Kaish
D & B	Mocra	2163	Antwerp	N F	...W & A Graham & Co
G	Bashayam.	100	N F	N F	...J Mackintosh & Co
H	Bahrein	1403	Aden	26-4-19	...T Morrison & Co
K W & L	Nabrunz	2102	N F	N F	...B & P S N Co
N	Rotenfels	3591	N F	N F	...W & A Graham & Co
O	Violet	57	N F	N F	...B B Collin & Co
P	Kamonta Podab	2160	N F	25-4-19	...Graham & Co
Q	Sel coner Utopia	296	Basra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hassan

HARBOUR WALL.

Powsal		552			
Kaveri		553			
VI[illegible]					
1	Grigua	2099			
2	Kasembe	1935			
3	Nishita	4251			
4	Penyiam	2794			
5	Kowelt	230[illegible]			
6	Dilwara	2460			
8	Shahtar	171[illegible]			
9	Nagave				
	[illegible]'U	234			
16	Abydos	19[illegible]			
5	Gabiong.	47[illegible]			
6	Varse[illegible]				
7	Quedy				
8	Querimba	2[illegible]			
9	Bamora.	1477	Basra		
10	Vorilla..	3169	Basra	25-4-19	...
11	War Leopard	2151	N F	N F	...T M & Co
12	Karmala	5667	London	26-4-19	...M M & Co
14	Basadra..	1877	Basra	26-4-19	...B M & Co
15	Palamcotta	2708	Basra	23-4-19	...M M & Co
17	Jehangir	3561	Basra	26-4-19	...B I M
B P S	[illegible]on			21-4-19	..B I M
H M.S.	Dufferin	London			
Jetty	End Chenab	2157	Basra	25-4-19	...D R I M

EXPORTS.

April 21.

S. S. Moora for Antwerp:—400 cwts. pepper, 301 cwts. coffee, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—300 bales grey cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 21.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok, Agents Ewart Latham and Co.—1,430 pieces teak squares, 24,584 pieces 5,245 bundles teak scantlings, 620 pieces teak planks, 119,573 pieces teak conversions.

S. S. Violet from Colombo, Agents R. E. Collin and Co.—200 bags arecanuts, 225 chests tea, 300 bags sapan wood, 334 bags lead dross.

S.S. Querimba from Rangoon. Agents M. M. and Co.—155,628 bags rice, 155 bars big lead, 3 bales 1 case cotton piece-goods, 25 casks lubricating oil, 2 cases framed mirrors, 12 cases cigars, 1,250 bags white beans, 12 bundles tarpaulins pieces.

S. S. Somerset from Sydney, Agents M. M. and Co.—3,344 bags wheat.

S. S. Clan Mackenlay arrived in London, on the morning of the 14th instant.

S. S. Clan Urquhart sails from Suez on evening of the 11th.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2 st April, 1919, was 30.[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid reading should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

IN THE SPIRIT WORLD.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S EXPERIENCES.

In his sunny house overlooking the Sussex Weald, Sir Arthu Conan Doyle—who has been in the forefront of the spiritualistic controversy since the famous Cardiff seance—discussed with me the question of the psychic medium, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writing in mail week from Crowborough.

Sir Arthur's communications with the spirit world have been obtained recently through a medium in the suburbs of London, a Mrs. B—. Of his four seances, three have been successful, and the other a familure. In twenty cases who tested this medium as a result of his suggestion, only one was unsatisfactory.

Each case has been reported upon by the individual. The failure wrote declaring that she "never wanted to go to a medium again; she didn't tell me anything correctly."

But the successes are a continual record of forgotten incidents and names and personages recalled. Once the medium was asked a question in Danish, and, although ignorant of the language, she furnished the answer in English.

FRAUD IMPOSSIBLE.

"These cases are drawn from all over England," said Sir Arthur, "and any system of collecting local information was impossible. The name of the dead was obtained, in eight instances, eight times the names of dead members of the family have been obtained, and she was wrong in various degrees in four cases."

It is a remarkable correspondence which Sir Arthur showed me—with a note of tragedy in it, as when the medium described to a mother that her son had died in France of self-inflicted wound. Again a husband is marvelling that the description of his dead wife should be so minute as to remark upon "the hazel eyes with green flakes—I had not remembered that until it was mentioned." Now it is a prim Victorian figure that is invoked—"with grey eyes, narrow religious views, and a fondness for violets"; and the writer remembers his mother in the description. . . .

In the course of the seances between Sir Arthur and Mrs. B—, the latter communicated with an intimate friend who had "gone over" two years previously, and who recalled a joke concerning her reluctance to get married. "I was buried not married," said this radiant spirit.

"We wanted her to get married when she was with us," commented Sir Arthur.

A collie dog and a terrier, a nephew killed in the war, and a brother-in-law—all were mentioned accurately. The last was represented as holding up a gold coin by which he would be identified, and Sir Arthur explained that this was a spade guinea which he had given to his relative for professionally attending him. "It was his first fee."

[illegible] journalist, "and he always [illegible]

[illegible]MESSAGE.

[illegible] communicated [illegible]ur's son, who [illegible] trusted his [illegible]r of spiritual- [illegible]ut it," said [illegible] thing we

not chide[illegible] greatest villain that [illegible] expressly told they were [illegible] took three and created a [illegible] of Jairus's daughter; and [illegible] sfiguration there were [illegible] who slept as mediums [illegible] ways get drowsy.

"This does not detract from the divine character of Christ; and so Christ [illegible] worked on natural laws, pushing them to [illegible] a point we have never been able to reach since.

"'All of one accord' is the Biblical phrase; that is the typical condition of the science of spiritualism."

R. A. F. AND THE KAISER.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

During the war on wo occasions the German Emperor narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the 55th Squadron of the R. A. F. On Christmas eve, 1917, the squadron was carrying out one of its regular raids on Mannheim. Among the objectives was the railway station, which was hit by several heavy bombs, which wrecked it, destroyed the permanent way, and completely blocked all traffic. Only fifty minutes before the bombs fell the Kaiser and his staff *en route* from the Verdun front to Berlin had passed through the station, the Imperial train being, as a matter of fact, actually the last train through.

The second escape took place as late as May 17, 1918. Between 4-35 and 4-50 p.m. twelve D.H.4's from the 55th Squadron attacked the main station and the railway triangle at Metz-Sablon. Five bombs fell on the station, others in the station square, tracks, and goods sheds. Investigations made since the armistice proved that the loss of life was very great. A "High General" was expected, a guard of honour had been paraded at the station, comprising infantry and cavalry, and a large crowd had assembled to witness the ceremony. The "High General" was no other than the Kaiser himself. Fortunately for the Kaiser, the alarm had reached him in time and his train was stopped at Thionville, only sixteen miles distant, and he and his suite hurriedly took cover. Details of these two raids are included in a squadron history which is now in course of preparation by one of the former members known to his confreres as "Gertie."—"Morning Post."

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THE TYRANNY OF BOLSHEVISM.

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S PLEA FOR RUSSIA.

Sir George Buchanan, who was Ambassador at Petrograd during the war, had a crowded audience in Edinburgh in mail week, when under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution, he delivered an address on "Russia and Great Britain: Their Relations Under the Empire, the Provisional Government, and the Bolshevists." Lord Provost Sir J. Lorne Macleod presided.

Sir George Buchanan said that when he entered the Diplomatic Service 43 years ago, he, like the majority, regarded Russia as the traditional enemy of Britain, for the Crimean War had left a legacy of mutual enmity, but he had since become an ardent advocate of Russo-British friendship. After alluding to Russia's heavy handicap of an incompetent Government that would neither conduct the war with efficiency nor organize the country's vast natural resources he said the revolution was a spontaneous act of a people worn out by suffering and privations, whose patience and powers of endurance were exhausted. The Emperor was kept in ignorance of the gravity of the situation, and instead of going at once to Petrograd and making concessions to his people he sent troops to repress the mutiny. By doing so he lost his throne.

"A RIDICULOUS STORY."

Sir George continued:—"I have been accused by the Germans of having played an active part in the revolution, and though I have more than once contradicted this ridiculous story, a new version of it has recently been circulated by some of the Russian *emigres* in Scandinavia that, acting under instructions from my Government, I gave the revolutionary party my moral and financial support with the express purpose of leading Russia to perdition. No sane person is likely to credit such an infamous lie, which brands its authors as German propagandists. All true Russians who know my warm feelings for their country will believe me when I say that, even had my Government ever contemplated so suicidal a policy, I would have resigned sooner than carry it out."

Lenin, Sir George said, was a fanatic who had treated Russia as a pawn in his game and had used her as a stepping stone to the realization of his dream of a Socialist millennium and of a universal communistic State. He had been the directing brain of the movement, while Trotsky and the other commissaries were but its executive officers. Lenin had taken money from Germany and accepted the assistance of German agents to organise his forces, but he had done that for a set purpose, and was not, like many of his followers, a paid German agent.

Sir George spoke of the murder of members of the Imperial Family, a crime which he could neither palliate nor condone. The Emperor was far from being a bloodthirsty tyrant, as his executioners represented him, and under his *role* Russia was a happier and more prosperous country than it would ever be under the merciless tyranny of the present *de facto* Government. Nor did he or the Empress ever contemplate the betrayal either of their country or of the Allied cause, and their murders could not be justified on that account. Had such crimes as those of which the Bolshevists had been guilty been committed under the Empire a storm of indignation would have swept through our country; but now, even when innocent children like the little Grand Duchesses had been murdered in cold blood hardly a voice was raised in condemnation of the crime, while in certain quarters it found a latent sympathy with their [illegible] ers.

RUSSIA'S PATHETIC FIG[illegible]

Russia had for the time b[illegible] exist as a political entity. [illegible] longer carried weight in t[illegible] ters of Europe. She [illegible] and pathetic figure. [illegible] years of the war she [illegible] that exhausted he[illegible] to end [illegible] that [illegible] side by side with the standards of her Allies. Russia had none the less contributed her share to our final victory.

Was it not then our duty to acquit the debt of honour which we owed her? Was it not right we should try to save her suffering people from the remorseless tyranny under which they were groaning? If we were to be consistent, if we were not to draw a fine distinction between German autocratic militarism and Bolshevist autocratic terrorism we could not leave Russia to her fate. Lenin, like the German Emperor, aimed at world domination, and openly avowed his intention of creating a new Europe in which Bolshevism was to reign supreme. Before the conclusion of the armistice Lenin predicted that the Allies would impose such humiliating terms on Germany that the latter would turn Bolshevist, and he expressed the confident hope that the combined forces of Russia and Germany would then be able to continue the struggle against the Allies long enough to provoke revolutionary rising in their countries. He realized that Bolshevism it confined Russia, was doomed. He was, therefore, making tremendous efforts to turn Central Europe into one great Bolshevist camp and he had, it would appear, already succeeded in winning over Hungary to his side.

POLICY OF ISOLATION.

To prevent the spread of the Bolshevist poison, Sir George Buchanan said it had been proposed to draw a sanitary cordon round Russia, and to isolate her completely. He personally believed that such a policy would in the end cost us more, and be less effective, than were we to strike boldly at the heart of the disease, and eradicate the cancer that was sapping Russia's vital energies. Though we could not employ conscribed troops for that purpose, volunteers for service in Russia might be forthcoming when the men who had been demobilized had had a few months' rest at home. One could never, as had been suggested, hope to save Russia by economic relief alone. Military assistance and economic relief must go hand in hand if we were to hold the Russians to free themselves from Bolshevist tyranny. The task was not gigantic as was generally supposed, for the capture of Moscow and Petrograd would suffice to sound the death knell of Bolshevism as a political force. The other alternative open to us, that of withdrawing our troops and leaving Russia to work out her own salvation, would leave an indelible stain on the British name, for it would be tantamount to delivering over to certain death those who, in answer to our summons, had rallied round our flag, while it would inevitably throw Russia sooner or later into the arms of Germany.

There would be no permanent peace in the world if we ever allowed Germany to control Russia's vast man-power and untold natural wealth. There was another danger. Lenin was not only inciting our Indian fellow-subjects to revolt, but was turning his attention to China, in the hope of drawing recruits to maintain himself in power. To leave him time to do so would be a suicidal policy.

The Russian problem was the dominating factor in the European situation, and our interest and our honour both demanded that we should face it with courage and determination. To shrink from doing so was a confession of impotence that would render vain all our sacrifices in the war. God grant that at some no distant time a new, free, and united Russia might once more stretch out the hand of friendship to us and march by our side along the road of peace, progress, and enlightenment.—The "Times."

DUCHESS IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

TENANCY OPTION DISPUTE.

Mrs. Mary Cornwallis-West, of Newlands Manor, Hants, was the defendant in an action on 24th March in Mr. Justice Lush's court. The action failed.

She was sued by Mr. B. E. Kohn, The Cottage, Elthorne-road, Uxbridge, for damages for alleged breach of contract, or, alternatively, for £98, being eight weeks rent and other expenses of "The Wilderness," Kingston, Surrey.

Mr. Schwabe, K. C. (for Mr. Kohn), said when Mr. Kohn was called up for the Army he let his furnished house at Kingston to Mrs. Cornwallis-West, the arrangement being made between Mr. Kohn and the Duchess of Westminster, daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis-West. The agreement, dated December 10, 1917, stated that the premises were let at £8 8s. a week and other amounts for upkeep.

An option was given to the tenant, said counsel to continue the lease for a further two months, and it had to be exercised before February 18, 1918, in writing to the landlord or his agents. On February 11 the Duchess of Westminster went to Messrs. Harrods, Mr. Kohn's agents, and gave notice that the house would be required for the two months. She [illegible] it might be w[illegible] Mr. Kohn th[illegible] the letting [illegible]

I[illegible]

About F[illegible] Mrs. Corn[illegible] and ado[illegible] d[illegible]

[illegible] at Messrs. Harrods, [illegible]at on February 11 the [illegible]tminster, accompanied by a [illegible]staff officer, called at the office [illegible] exercised the option contained [illegible]ement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg, Mr. Wallis said it was the Duchess of Westminster's aunt and Colonel Wyndham who came to Harrods with her. The Duchess gave him the impression that Mrs. Cornwallis-West was too ill to sign any document.

DUCHESS AND HER AUNT.

The Duchess of Westminster, for the defence, said she acted for her mother in taking the house as her mother was ill. On February 11 she called at Harrods with her aunt, Mrs. Guy Wyndham, and Colonel Wyndham.

Mr. Brandon: Was your aunt a nurse?—Never in her life. She was dressed as I am now (in a fur coat).

Continuing, she said with regard to the option that she explained that her mother was capable of signing a paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schwabe, she said: "I have never taken a house without signing an agreement. That is the one thing that has always stood. I was honestly under the impression that my mother had to sign a new tenancy agreement."

Later Mr. Schwabe, with reference to an answer which he said was not evidence, remarked. "I don't know if you have ever been in a court of justice before?"

The Duchess of Westminster: No. I have not, thank God.

Mr. Justice Lush: I am sorry you find it necessary to add that.

"I am so sorry, my lord," said the Duchess, "that I can't remember everything."

ACTION DISMISSED.

Mr. Justice Lush, in giving judgment, said he did not think the result of the interview of February 11 was to extend the term. He did not think the recollection of either Mr. Wallis or the Duchess of Westminster of what took place was quite accurate. There was nothing done or said by which the parties agreed that the option should be exercised in some other way than that contemplated by the agreement, and as there had been no written exercise of the option the action failed.

The action was accordingly dismissed with costs.—"Daily News."

DELHI IN TRANSITION.

(By SAYED M. RAUF ALI, Bar-at-Law.)

The "Independent" of Allahabad publishes the following interesting despatch, dated April 13th, sent from Delhi, by Sayed M. Rauf Ali, Bar-at-Lad.

As citizens of the Imperial city we are truly living in stirring times. Having paid the price in blood Delhi seems to be passing through the gateway of liberty with such speed as if the goal of complete self-realization lies only a few leagues ahead. Thanks to the Black Act and its sequel, our pace is quickened. The journey that at one time appeared so long and tiresome is lightened by new vistas of hope and the dizzy heights of national aspirations, which once looked unscaleable now invite even the faint hearted to attempt through silent suffering and self-sacrifice. Tongues of flame from the mouths of rifle have lost their persuaive power over the peaceful sufferer and sulphurous smoke has ceased to be an antidote to the exaltation of the moral enthusiast. The implicit faith in the final victory of Mahatma Gandhi has galvanized the masses with such power, as can bring only good to India, destroying in the process all the evils arising from the organised terrorism of the Bureaucratic Government or of the revolutionary crime of the anarchist. That in this supreme struggle for the vindication of the superior will, Delhi leads the vanguard is a fact of which every true citizen does not only feel proud but brings the memory of its glorious deeds to his bosom. If the local administration were still in doubt as to the true feelings of the people and believed that they were worked up by a few noisy agitators, their obsession in this respect must have received a hard knock by the spontaneous suspension of all business as soon as the news of Mahatma's arrest reached Delhi, early on the morning of the 10th April. Although the exact time and date of his arrival were not made known to the general public, every body knew that Mahatmaji would be here on Thursday or Friday and people were convinced that nothing but good would come out of it; and their heart's wounds would be healed up by the balm of his message which would be all the more soothing as he was expected to deliver it personally. The news [illegible] detention at Palwal came like a [illegible] [illegible] had thought that [illegible] would run amock to [illegible]p out of Delhi the [illegible] could pour oil on [illegible]ople felt indignant [illegible]ls had it in their [illegible]atest son of India [illegible]pital city. Many [illegible] Palwal but it was [illegible] were barricading [illegible] authorities had [illegible]ensity of peoples' [illegible]om the desolate [illegible] by midday [illegible] [illegible] the monster [illegible]sh resolutions unanimously adopted. Under such trying circumstances any other city might have witnessed scenes of bloodshed; but the true spirit of Satyagraha and the advice of the Mahatma seem to have got such a post hold on the minds of the people here that in spite of guard and the grave provocation in the shape of the military nothing untoward happened.

A SILENT REVOLUTION.

The Queen's Gardens have been turned into a debouching ground for the soldiers and local Police. On the grass plots behind the Town Hall where on a summer's eve one used to see the young folks of the city gambol and frolic surrounded by loving groves of roses, and enjoy the cool breezes in an atmosphere of perfect peace, now the eyes meet with a forest of fixed bayonets and long spears to be dipped perchance into the blood of the innocent. They are intended to strike terror into the hearts of the Delhi population, but happily the times are changed and suffering has sanctified ideals which are too high to be pierced with spears. Ever since the arrest up till now (13th April) business in the city has been at a standstill. Times are hard and scarcity has made it impossible for the poor to keep the wolf from the door and yet not a shop has been looted not a *bania* ever molested. In fact during the last fortnight commencing from the Black Sunday (30th March) on which innocent blood was spilt, a silent revolution has taken place in the city of Delhi Reported crime has fallen off about 90 per cent. The Police Stations are almost idle; for there are no *chalans* to be forwarded to the Magistrates. The box outside the District Magistrate's Court meant for complaints and petitions is often found to contain only three or four sheets of paper, the average number of petitions used to be whilst formerly thirty or forty. Civil Courts have no new cases to try; their only justification for continuance is that, former litigations have to be disposed of. People do not want to have their disputes settled or their complaints heard by Courts.

Events are taking place daily which indicate as if a moral millineum has already arrived in Delhi. For instance, only the other day a pick-pocket in Chandni Chowk abstracted a ten Rupee note from a Marwari gentleman's pocket; the constable on duty saw him do it and caught the fellow red-handed and asked the Marwari to feel his pocket to find out if he had lost anything. The gentleman resented interference by the agent of the bureaucracy with the liberty of his fellow citizen, the pick-pocket, and told the constable to let him off as he had lost nothing. The policeman had to let him go. When the Marwari gentleman had gone further away, the pick-pocket went up to him and offered the currency note, confessing his guilt and repented of the deed. The gentleman told him to keep the money as perhaps he needed it during this time when the nation was going through a travail and all business was suspended, but admonished him not to do a thing like that again. Another incident of a graver character has been narrated to me on good authority. A man was struck on the head with Gandas, a sharp edged heavy instrument for cutting hair. The man is lying in a precarious condition and the police took cognisance of the case, but the injured man is reported to have refused to make any statement to the Police, and has preferred to die unavenged.

THE NEW FAVOURITE PASTIME.

It is a matter of almost daily occurrence at the Non-official Commissioner offices that people bring their civil and criminal disputes to be settled by the local leaders. Newspaper reading has become the most fascinating pastime with the populace now-a-days. For the last three days all shops have remained shut up, and little knots of people sitting on platforms in front of the closed shops and reading newspapers are a sight and a symptom of the day ahead. Newspapers in Urdu, Hindi and English have never seen better days than the present. Unfortunately the supply is far short of the demand, the result being that one man who can read, reads the paper aloud and a score listen to him with faces sometimes beaming with joy if the particular news happens to be good or showing signs of depression and sorrow when, for example, it is read out that Mahatma Gandhi felt pain in his chest. At night almost every electric lamp-post claims its posse of citizens who stand round it either to read their own paper or hear it read, and then discuss the situation with a warmth of feeling and grasp of the subject which would do credit to any similar group of men in the most enlightened towns of Europe. The universal manifestation of the spirit of unity and brotherhood has brought out some admirable traits in the Indian character, and so far as Delhi is concerned, where alone I have opportunities of personal observation, my heart is gladdened to notice that a crowd, although of necessity heterogenous in its composition, is very often able to form a correct judgment on any subject relevent to the present situation, independently of the guidance of those who may in ordinary times be called leaders. If [illegible] consider [illegible] compliment to certain individuals calling them leaders, and keep in view exclusively the uncompromising verdict of history, we shall have to admit that during the fateful fortnight that is just past no outstanding personality who could give direction and constructiveness to the movement has been supplied to us from the cadre of leaders ordinarily so-called. The local leading talents of the high merit and fame have proved unequal to the strain of the most stirring times which Delhi is passing through at the present moment. Although heroic efforts were made yet mediocrity at its best cannot reach even the lowest rungs of the ladder which it is so easy for the genius to mount up. The raw material is so pure, so [illegible] so splendid, that if we had a Gandhi here, the history of the past fortnight could have been written differently. The people felt the need of a man and they humbly requested Mahatma to come in the midst and guide them; but the Gods will it otherwise.

THE TRUE LEADERS.

It is however gratifying to see that the democracy of Delhi in its silent depths has thrown up certain personalities, though humble in their sphere, limited in their outlook, crude in expression, quite unknown to fame, yet possessing enough sincerity, courage and leadership to make their mark on the quicksands of public life. As a specimen there is one Maulana Abdullah, a bangle merchant who has done yeomen service to the cause of unity and is the idol of both the Hindus and Muhammadans; the Maulana has neither the refinement of a diplomat nor the suavity of a recognised leader but has the bluntness of a straight forward man who speaks out his mind carying little for the crudity of the language he employs. His sincerity of purpose appeals to those whom he addresses whilst the forcefulness of his expression converts them to his own views. He is one of the first Satyagrahis of Delhi. His hold on the masses was vindicated when every effort made by the others to end the suspension of business proved fruitless. Unfriendly critics have been heard to say that he is the Lenin of Delhi. I do not believe that any exact parallel is possible among historical characters either; but to my mind in the boldness which he exhibits in exposing cant and condemning selfish traits in local leaders[illegible] ip, he resembles Louvet the accuser of Robespierre. However, in the onward rush[illegible] f democracy, figures that rise to the surface like so many bubbles have a charm of [illegible] r own and in their heroic attempt to [illegible] the waves burst with a pathos which only the bosom of the stream can truly feel. Events that have happened not only in Delhi but further up in the North are so full of significance, so momentous in consequences, that they need a much larger canvass and deeper colours and can only be portrayed—

"As when some mighty painter dips
His pencil in the hues of earthquake and eclipse,"

"DETESTABLE CONSCRIPTION"

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CONDEMNATION.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Croydon, in mail week, said the war had now ceased some months, but still we were told that peace had not been reached. While the Allies had been discussing at Paris a very dangerous situation had developed. In order to make a definite treaty of peace with the enemy there must be an organised community with which to deal. The great victory of the Allies was above and beyond all else a victory of Liberalism.

No League of Nations would be worth having if it did not sweep from the face of the earth the detestable practice of conscription. It seemed to him the height of absurdity to talk about reduction of armaments as long as we left outside the League all communities of which a large number of the men and women made up a powerful and dangerous force. No League of Nations would be practically secured for the reducting of armaments and all that that involved until we brought inside the League such countries as Russia and Germany.

The Miners' Federation had told the Government either to abandon or withdraw their Conscription Bill. He said frankly he thought the miners were right. He thought every man and woman was right in saying to the Government, "You are deluding yourselves and you are deluding us if you claim with one breath that you have won the war and with the other retain the hallmark of military slavery."

He did not believe that the claim was made out for such large forces to be maintained—more than ever had been maintained after fighting or even at the end of any war, or that we should make naval, military, and aerial preparations six times greater than any expenditure incurred before the war began. (Cheers).—"Daily News."

THE NEXT WORLD DANGER.

FEAR OF AN INTELLECTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASIA.

The Bishop of Chelmsford spoke yesterday at the Christian Reunion Conference in Kingsway Hall. We were face to face, he said, with the fact that in a few years the whole of Asia would be equipped from an intellectual and scientific point of view, just as Germany was before the war. If one nation like Germany could bring about such world-wide ruin, what were the possibilities of China, India, and Japan—educated, intellectual, and scientific, without the moral and spiritual ballast?

"What a danger," he remarked. "Think of the democratic spirit that is being evolved in China and Japan; think of the International Congress in India, and of what has happened even this last week in Egypt."

Now, he continued, there was a world presented to the Church that it had never previously had to face, and the Christian influence was the one influence that could guide and direct these great movements into [illegible]channel. He would not for one moment depre[illegible] nay, he would advocate with all his might—a League of Nations. But was it going to be strong enough to keep the world at peace? They would be merely binding it with a rope of sand unless they were enabled to unite the democracies of the world by a common love and subjection to the Father of us all.

REVIVAL OF SUPERSTITIONS.

Lecturing on "North Sea Superstitions" at the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, in mail week Mr. Edward Lovett said that now, after the war, the faith of people in superstition stood much where it did 200 years ago. A child's caul, for which as much as £40 was paid in the time of Nelson, but which could be obtained for 1s. 6d. shortly before the war, went up to £5 or £6 during the war on account of the submarine danger.

A remarkable sea custom was the placing of a coin, generally gold, in the place where the mast was stepped. He did not think there was a single East Coast fishing vessel without a coin under the mast, and not a single drift net which had not a coin somewhere on the "pole-cork."

Other nautical customs were "buying wind" and saluting the quarter-deck. Wind is "bought" either by a man climbing the mast, throwing a coin into the sea and whistling, or by the purchase, from an old woman, of a knotted string, the knots of which are untied until a breeze of the desired strength arrives. Saluting the quarter-deck dates from the time when every Roman war-galley had a portion of the stern set apart as a temple.—Morning Post.

£200 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT BY A MILLINER.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Salter and a common jury, in mail week, hearing came up of the action in which Mlle. Noely Normand, a milliner of Nantes sued Mr. Alfred Ernest Grant of Castletown-road, West Kensington, for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant conducted his own case.

Mr. Simmons said that the defendant went with the British Expeditionary Force to France in 1914, and he did clerical work. The plaintiff was employed by a large firm of milliners at Nantes. The defendant met her there and in the autumn of 1914 he proposed marriage and was accepted. At his request she gave up her work, and for the loss of her work and her trousseau she was claiming £100. On January 21, 1915, the defendant wrote to her as "My dear Noely," and said:—

"I give you a ring to bind our promise to one another, and I hope it will have the desired effect."

On February 7 he wrote saying that he would like her to come to England in the spring, and that as soon as possible after the war they would get married. Counsel read the following letter:—

I hope the war will finish this year, but while it lasts darling, I am saving money for our little home, and after all our troubles we will be able to settle down with, I sincerely trust, a happy future before us. I place every confidence in you, my very little darling, to be a loving and affectionate helpmate for me.

In another letter the defendant wrote:—

Darling Noely,—I cannot understand your letter of yesterday in which you said you wish to know if you are standing on firm ground, and that you are quite sure that I am straight to you. Why do you write so to me? Have I ever done anything to you in word or deed to cause you to quaver regarding my sincerity? If you are not satisfied with me and wish for your freedom, please write at once and let me know. I have given you my promise and I mean to keep it. It is not my fault that the war lasts so long. God knows I would finish it to-morrow if it were in my power. I am tired of waiting. Darling, I have promised and you know how I love you, and if it were ten years hence I would still have the same opinion of you.

In another letter the defendant said that he had obtained some promotion with increased pay to an additional 20 francs a week, which "all means more for the bank, darling, because I shall save every penny possible."

Both the parties were in France at this time. On August 31, 1916, the defendant wrote from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, saying:—

"Of course, darling, I should not think of asking you to marry me if I had not a good situation, but it is not very easy to obtain a real good situation in England at the present time."

His next letter was written on November 3 1916, from Charterhouse-road, Godalming inviting the plaintiff to stay with his mother and sister until the marriage. Then he wrote asking for a return of the money which he had sent to the plaintiff because of the expenses which his illness had caused. He added that he had obtained a situation at an aeroplane factory at £3 10s. a week, which would be enough to keep them in comfort. The plaintiff sent him the money, and he wrote saying that his mother was sure that she (the plaintiff) would make a good wife. He also said:—"I am prepared to marry you, darling, as soon as you come over. I am in a good position." Afterwards he wrote asking the plaintiff to take a situation at Carlisle, where they would be near to each other, and on October 9, 1917, the plaintiff wrote that she could not wait any longer without hearing from him, and inquired if he could see her in France. In case he did not come, she wanted to know what he intended to do. She said that she had not been at work for four months, and had worried very much about his neglect of her. The letter continued:—

My whole family knows about my marriage. Do your best to solve this question. Did you change your mind with regard to me? I do not think so, because I know you gave me your word of honour and that you would only break it for a good reason. Therefore, I rely on you in order that you may have at your earliest convenience the information I ask you for. Receive from your sweetheart a thousand affectionate kisses.

The defendant afterwards married another woman. After a letter written to the defendant by the plaintiff's brother there was silence on the part of the defendant. The defendant had left the plaintiff "in the air" without explanation and without excuse.

The defendant.—I engaged myself to the plaintiff when I was in good health, and I was going to keep my promise, but when I was in such terrible health, and had six months in hospital and 12 months continual doctors, I considered that a man in such a condition, after he had made a promise like I made to marry this lady, was more or less on the knees of the gods, and all past promises should fall to the ground.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

The plaintiff gave evidence of the facts as stated by her counsel, and was cross-examined by the defendant, who sought to prove that her conduct in not coming to see him during his illness and in other ways showed that she was not willing to marry him.

The defendant also cross-examined the plaintiff about the understanding that the marriage should depend on his financial position.

The defendant gave evidence of his first meeting with the plaintiff in Nantes in 1914, when a remark made by him to a boy in French led the plaintiff's brother, who happened to be standing by, to say, "Well

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

spoken, Sir!" A conversation followed in English, which the brother spoke. He (the defendant) returned from France as a "stretcher" case, thoroughly broken down in health, and though he tried to get the plaintiff to visit him during his illness, she never did so. She did no more than to send two or three post-cards. An Englishwoman would not have done that, but would have got a passport to come. He told the jury that his case was that on account of his financial position and the demands made by the plaintiff that he should live in France with her after the marriage, or that he should allow her brother to live with her there, the engagement automatically came to an end.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £200 damages, and judgment was given for her accordingly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Batt. (L.D.F.) at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m.

Municipal Reform Association, annual meeting, Sanitary Institute, 5-46 p.m., (B. T.).

Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, at K. B. Y. Club, from 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Band of the 1st F. B. Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, at the Chowpatty Bandstand commencing, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.).

Mails for Laurenso Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umsuga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 24.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunderabbas Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted.

FRIDAY, April 25.

English mail steamer Chakrata, due at 11 a.m.

The mail steamer Chakrata with the outward mails is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—Saturday, 4-30 and 6-30; Sunday 3-15 and 10; Monday and Wednesday, 6-30; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Opera, at 9-30 and Cinema, at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of 12 noon.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The booking of Ordinary traffic for Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and all other offices in the Punjab is now resumed.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail steamer Chakrata, with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Friday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-day at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.). Mr. Joseph Baptista, the President of the Association, will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Sunday, was 27 as against 142 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 11 attacks and 10 deaths and smallpox 7 attacks and 6 deaths on Sunday.

A RUNNING TRAIN AFFRAY.

THIEF SHOT BY POLICE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Mahadu Mangia aged 22, who was fired at and killed by the Police at Kalyan. It was stated that special arrangements had been made by the Railway Police at Kalyan to arrest the thieves there, and when the latter stoned them they fired at the thieves with the result that Mahadu was injured and he subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital.

Mangia Amria, an agriculturist of Kalyan, gave evidence and he identified the deceased as his son. He had left his house four days ago saying he was going to work, and witness was informed that the deceased had been shot.

Rajaram Babaji (No. 150) of the G. I. P. Railway Police said on the 18th instant he and two other policemen were under some trees in ambush, awaiting train robbers. They saw a gang of thieves who sat down under a mango tree. A goods train came from Poona side, and five or seven of the thieves got on the train and opened the doors of two wagons.

Witness and two other policemen ran to arrest them, but when the robbers saw them they jumped down. One of the men struck witness on the leg and witness fell. Others began to throw stones at the witness. Police Constable No. 340 was behind witness and he saw witness life was in danger, on witness' telling him to fire, he Witness saw two or three robbers own the embankment, and deceased found lying injured. Witness gave ater and took him to the dispensary alyan. He died on his way to the Hospital. There had been frequent ries of late.

r. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, d he found twenty-one marks of shot netrating the skin of the right shoulder and side of the chest. Death was due to the shot wounds.

FIRING JUSTIFIED.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received in an affray between the Railway Police and train robbers, of whom the deceased was one, near Kalyan and that the action of the Police in opening fire was justifiable.

FAILURE OF OPIUM PROSECUTION.

FOUR ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Dadar Police Court Mr. Athavle, Additional Presidency Magistrate, gave judgment in a case in which Excise-Inspector Hudson charged Dinanath Kashinath Jivraj Bapoo, Damoo Gangaram and Jaivant Bala with importing and possessing 36 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,440 without any license or permit.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-law, appeared for the first accused, Mr. B. J. Dhoady and Mr. D. J. Registrar pleaders appeared for the second and third accused respectively and Mr. S. B. Banaji defended the fourth accused.

EXCISE PEONS' WATCH.

It was alleged that under instructions from Inspector Hudson, Sub-Inspector Sawant with some excise peons kept watch at the Byculla station on the 6th November last, when the four accused were seen alighting from the Poona Express at about 7-30 p.m. The third and fourth accused who were servants to the second and the first accused respectively, carried in their hands two bundles and two brass-boxes. The second and the third accused then went to the house of one Ahmed Bawa at Haines Road and were followed by Sub-Inspector Sawant and one excise peon.

Shortly afterwards, the first and the fourth accused came up, followed by another peon. They all went to Ahmed's house, left the boxes there and then came out. The first, second and fourth accused went, but the third accused remained there, and slept near Ahmed's room for the whole night, some excise peons watching all the movements. At eight the next morning the first, second and fourth accused came to Ahmed again and immediately went away. Inspector Hudson then came there at 10 a.m., called a punch, and made a search in Ahmed's room when the 36 [illegible] of opium, a pair of scales with Rs. 40 in one of its pans, two post-cards, one overcoat and some dhoties were found. Ahmed being questioned by Inspector Hudson said that the opium was brought by the accused and that he could point them out. After a few hours the four accused were arrested at a short distance from Ahmed's house.

The hearing of the case went on for a long time and shortly before the close of the trial the third accused died in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and the first, second and fourth accused admitted having come from Poona to Bombay on the 6th November last but denied having bought opium or gone to Ahmed's house.

The third accused had said that he came to Bombay on the 7th November and not on the 6th.

The defence argued that if the accused persons really carried the opium and if they were suspected they ought to have been arrested then and there with the opium and there was no need of waiting and then searching Ahmed's house, the next day. It was further argued that Ahmed, the approver, was an accomplice and had hopelessly contradicted himself and other witnesses, that he himself had been charged with the possession of opium and that the charge had been withdrawn against him although evidently the opium was in his possession, and that he was involving the accused to save himself. Even if the accused had boxes it was not proved that they contained opium. There was no evidence except that of Ahmed, which according to law could not be relied on, unless corroborated by independent evidence.

THE JUDGMENT.

His worship observed that though there were discrepancies in the evidence of Sub-Inspector Sawant and the excise peon he believed that the four accused went to Ahmed's house on the 6th November. But whether the accused bought opium was a different matter, for from the post cards found in Ahmed's room it was apparent that Ahmed was illicitly trading in exciseable articles. It was to be regretted that Sub-Inspector Sawant did not search the four accused when he saw them on the 6th November, for in that case, if they carried opium they could be caught red-handed. It was probable that the four accused did bring the opium to Ahmed. But it was also probable that Ahmed who was thoroughly an unreliable man and dealing in contraband goods had himself the opium with him and had instructed the four accused to carry the opium and that the boxes were taken to bring the opium, for Ahmed had the scales and Rs. 40 in one of the pans. Ahmed was an accomplice and was saving his own skin.

Continuing his worship said that as in law the accused could be convicted only if the evidence excluded all other theories. But the theory of his guilt and, as the Bombay High Court had held in a case, the probabilities in favour of the prosecution, out weighed those in favour of the defence. But looking to all the circumstances there remained a reasonable doubt in favour of the accused and that they should get the benefit of the doubt.

The accused were therefore given the benefit of doubt and were ordered to be acquitted.

The opium, the scales and the over-coat were ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector and also the sum of Rs. 40 which Ahmed claimed to be his property.

A BIG THEFT OF CAMPHOR.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagoan Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad Inspector Homes charged one Purshottam Odhavji with theft of 47 cases of camphor, valued at Rs. 20,000, belonging to Suezuki and company.

Mr. Saher, Barrister, appeared for the accused.

It was alleged that the accused's friend Goverdhandas was working in the company's firm as a customs clerk and the accused, who often used to see his friend in the office, saw the company's godown. One day the accused took a lock-smith to the godown and asked him to make a duplicate key to the lock put on the door of the godown, saying that the original key had been lost. The lock-smith made a key, accordingly. The accused thereafter opened the godown and removed the cases. Mr. N. D. Wacha then reported the theft to the Police on behalf of the company, whereupon Inspector Homes with Sub Inspector Dost Mahomed, made enquiries, arrested the accused and recovered all the property. Goverdhandas was also suspected to be concerned in the theft and while Police were searching for him he got the scent of it and committed suicide.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The mail steamer "Tanfield" which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived London on Monday, the 14th instant.

The ten miles race of the tenth Annual Athletic Tournament of the Deccan Gymkhana started on Sunday morning at 5-53 a.m. and was won by P. D. Choughule of Belgaum in 58 Minutes 41 seconds.

TRAINING THE ARAB IDEA.

A PRIMITIVE BALLOON SECTION.

Mr. Edmund Candler, in his "Long Road to Baghdad," has depicted the Mesopotamian—and especially the Tigris—Arab as a villain of the deepest dye: a thief, a murderer, and a decadent. I can understand Mr. Candler's point of view, as he is referring to the earlier point of view, as he is referring to the earlier stages of the campaign, when victory seemed very far off and our prestige in the East had sunk as low as it possibly could; but when the tide turned and General Maude made his glorious advance to Samarrah the behaviour of the Arab changed too, says an army correspondent of the "Times".

It was my privilege to conduct what was perhaps a unique experiment in the use of Arab labour. In 1917-18 I commanded a balloon section on the Tigris at Samarrah, during a period when the Turk had ceased to be regarded seriously as an enemy in Iraq. My unit consisted entirely of officers and men of the then R. F. C. and most of them were skilled in various technical trades. In January, 1918, I received peremptory orders to replace as many white men as possible by natives. No details were given as to how this was to be done, and I was simply told to indent on the local political officer for what natives I required.

RAW LEVIES.

The difficulty of replacing technical men by raw Arabs seemed insumountable, and I frankly regarded the whole scheme as farcial; however, I decided to start with the balloon crew, whose work, though fairly technical, could be easily learnt. I chose 30 townsmen from Samarrah, picking those that looked intelligent. With the aid of my interpreter—a Chaldaean of Hebraic extraction—I informed them that they were to be enlisted voluntarily into the Indian Army, and that they would be treated as the equal of native troops; they seemed unimpressed, but showed some enthusiasm when I told them they would receive one rupee per diem. Their dress consisted of nondescript brown burnous—generally in rags—a dirty scarf with a camel's hair ring on their heads, and a leather belt round their waists. I realized at once that these flowing robes would cause endless confusion in hauling down the balloon.

Then commenced my troubles with headquarters at Baghdad. Army Headquarters would not officially reconize my Arabs as enlisted soldiers, and refused to make an issue of clothing. I interviewed, I cajoled, I lied, but to no purpose; the Indian Army authorities could not realize that unless my Arabs were treated as soldiers they would not remain with me. After six weeks' struggle I received unexpected help from the officer in charge of the whole system of native labour in Mesopotamia. Within three days he obtained official sanction for an issue of uniform to my recruits, which was to consist of two pairs of khaki drill shorts, one grey sweater, one grey Army shirt, two pairs of socks, one pair native boots, and one armlet marked R. F. C., per man.

QUICK PUPILS.

So far so good; one point was gained. The next difficulty was one of contract, for I had to have some official document which would impress on the Arabs the fact that they were definitely enlisted men. Here the same officer helped me again by producing a contract printed in Arabic, which every man was required to sign. Roughly translated it ran:—"I hereby promise to work with the Balloon Section, R. F. C., for a period of six months or longer, if required. I understand that I am subject to military discipline, and that I must remain with the Balloon Section wherever it moves."

The last point was important, as I anticipated trouble in the event of an advance. During this period of uncertainty my flight-sergeant had been devoting the whole of his time to training the 230 recruits, with results little short of miraculous. Inside a week I could safely allow the natives to assist in hauling down the balloon, and in a fort night they could haul down without the assistance of the white crew. My flight-sergeant did not know one word of Arabic, but with the aid of the interpreter and by sheer force of character he made his orders understood. Four of the youngest and apparently the most intelligent Arabs were taught knotting and splicing preparatory to being graded as riggers and they picked up in a week practically all that was needed.

KNEE-SHY.

The men were willing, always cheery, exceptionally intelligent, and amenable to discipline. At the begining of February the uniform arrived. The Arab "Tindals," or head-men, had been asking anxiously about it for the past fortnight, and had begun to doubt its existence, and the lorry loaded with bales of shorts and jerseys was greeted with broad grins. But this joy soon evaporated when the kit was tried on. I had anticipated no trouble, but to my boundless astonishment the head Tindal informed me with an ingratiating smile that it would be impossible for his men to don the uniform. For a long time he would not explain why, but on threatening to discharge the whole crew I discovered what was wrong.

"Captain Sahib, we cannot wear these short trousers, as it is beneath our dignity to expose our legs." I could not help laughing—the idea of the half-naked Arabs being too shy to show their knees was too much for me. However, after much argument the Tindal promised he would put on his uniform if he was allowed to wear his burnous over it as a sign of authority. I realized that he would soon find the burnous too hot, so I gave way, and after the first plunge had been taken everything went smoothly. The men were delighted with the new garments, especially the boots, and Halbous, the Tindal, offered me a cup of coffee, which I had perforce to drain, although I dared not think at the time of the risk I ran of contracting cholera.

Two days later the strangeness of the uniform had worn off and there were no further complaints. The men looked very workmanlike in the grey Army shirts with the sleeves rolled up and the neat khaki shorts. After a while I allowed them to parade without boots, as I saw that these were irksome to them, except from the point of view of vanity.

During the probationary period I had replaced about ten of the Arabs who had proved unsatisfactory from various points of view. These men were all fairly old, and I found them far less intelligent than the boys. The Tigris Arab appears to be at his brightest between the ages of 12 and 16; when he becomes a man he is apt to be lazy and his brain appears to lose its keenness. There were, however, no cases of insubordination, and strangely none of theft; the latter fact is a great tribute to the honesty of the men, as their tents were situated within a hundred yards of my technical stores, where were kept thousands of pounds worth of portable material.

DISCIPLINE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

When I got to know them fairly well, I instituted "native" orderly room daily at 9 a.m., and informed them that I would listen to all complaints at that time. Strict military procedure was adhered to, and privates had to approach me through the medium of the Tindal; but the difficulty of trying men for breaches of discipline was enormous. But the culprit would be marched in between two native guards—always very smart and self-righteous when performing this duty; the interpreter would read out the charge, first in English and then in Arabic:—

MAHMOOD IBN SHOOKA.

No. 23. Mahmood iba Shooka.—Charged with insolence to a N.C.O., in that he refused to clean out his tent, and used bad language when reprimanded by Tindal Halbous.

Witness:—Tindal Halbous.

Private Mustafa ibn Alwhow.

The Tindal would proceed to give evidence; Mahmood, who was inclined to be lazy, had called him unmentionable names when he had reprimanded him for leaving his tent in a dirty condition. While the evidence was being given the prisoner would gesticulate fiercely and make whistling noises, indicating his horror at the untruthfulness of the speaker. Mustafa—evidently a favourite of the Tindals—would repeat the same story. I would then ask the prisoner what he had to say about the matter.

Never in his virtuous life, he would swear, had he listened to such a tissue of lies; no man in the camp worked harder than he did; his tent was always spotless; as for insulting the Tindal words could not express his horror at this charge; his language was always courteous. He could bring evidence to show that, far from being insolent, he had always made a point of speaking politely to his superior officer. On being asked for his witness he would name a particular friend This man would appear, and bear out his story; swearing by the beard of the Prophet that the prisoner was the politest man in the whole of Samarrah.

The Tindal would listen with a pitying smile. In the end I generally had to consult the flight-sergeant, who knew each man's character [illegible] If the man was found guilty homily on the [illegible] would impose verdict would [illegible] difference, and [illegible] ten till next [illegible] took some time [illegible] he was received [illegible] With some [illegible] hand my gallant [illegible] October. The section [illegible] land, as our work in [illegible] finished. The Arabs accompanied me to Baghdad, where they were of great assistance in loding stores on to the river barges, and the final parting was quite touching. Many of them asked to be allowed to accompany us home, and were visibly disappointed when permision was refused. They all kissed my hand, and waved mournfully when our paddle-boat started on its 800 mile journey down stream.

I wonder if these men will revert to their comparatively primitive state now that we have gone; they will probably be offered work in the Labour Corps, where the men are not treated as soldiers, but as low-grade labourers. It is a pity that their training has been wasted, but if a proper standing native army is formed under the proposed Arab administration of Arabia and Mesopotamia, and if it is methodically trained it will certainly be a quite respectable force.

RISHIKUL BRAHMCHARIA ASHRAM.

The Rishikul Brahmcharya Ashram, Hardwar, celebrated its 13th anniversary on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant, under the presidency of Pandit Banmali Datt of Amritsar. Distinguished visitors from all parts of the country were present and several learned papers on religious subjects were read.

Mr. Bholanath Sharma moved a resolution to the effect that the Punjab Government be requested to establish Hindi Schools in those districts of the Punjab, where the Hindus were in a majority. He also emphasised the need of introducing compulsory performance of Sandhya by Hindu students in Sanatan Schools and dwelt on the evil of early marriage.

Donations amounting to about Rs. 12,000 were announced at the anniversary.

An event of unique significance marked the proceedings of the anniversary. The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha laid the foundation of an Ayurveda College. A provisional committee to carry on the work was formed with the Hon. Babu Sukhbir Sinha as president, and Pandit Bholanath Sharma, honorary secretary and Swami Kevlanand Giri, hon. joint secretary. The president in his opening speech laid stress on the utility of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and pointed out the immense service which an Ayurvedic College could render to the Indian population in a sacred place like Hardwar, where thousands of pilgrims come every year.

MR. MACFARLANE'S FIGURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under para 19 of his booklet "The Result of working Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay, Mr. J. W. Macfarlane writes "The following details of working costs per lb. of tanned leather are of interest:—

COST.

	Rs. a. p	Percentage.
(1) Hides	0 14 [illegible]	75.4
(2) Tanning Materials	0 3 2	17.1
(3) Direct Labour	0 0 11	4.9
(4) Supervision and other indirect charges	0 0 6	2.6
Total	1 2 8	100.0

The details of item (2) tanning materials utilised per lb. of tanned leather are:—

	lbs.	Rs. a.p.
Lime	2.49	0 0 3.4
Bark	2-53	0 2 5.4
Myrabolams	0.21	0 0 1.6
Oil	0.11	0 0 4.5
Total	5.34	0 3 2.9

Now, in the first analysis under (2) Tanning materials he shows the cost to be Rs. 0-3-2; while in the details above of the same he shows cost to be Rs. 0-3-2.9. If it be not the mistake in print though the inaccuracy may be trifling in the minute eyes of the glorious author, yet a difference of .9 pies equal to nearly a pie per lb. in cost would make a large and substantial sum in the course of a year when lakhs of lbs. of leather tanned are concerned!

However, we may now turn to the subject of raw hides. As Mr. Macfarlane says "the Dharavi tannery is almost exclusively employed in tanning fresh slaughter house hides received from the Bandra Slaughter House." The story of the acquisition of these Slaughter House hides is a very pathetic one. When Mr. Macfarlane declared the Government control of the hides, there were existing contracts with the butchers to supply these hides to certain big tanners at a certain rate. But regardless of this, Mr. Macfarlane informed these tanners that he will take over the entire supply of Slaughter House hides from the butchers who also were asked to henceforth supply these hides to him. These tanners intimated that besides the existence of the contracts, under the same they had large sums advanced to the butchers for the supply of these hides, and if the contract was to be cancelled it would be difficult for them to recover their advances thus made to the butchers. On the other hand, the butchers were also unwilling to supply the Government, but Mr Macfarlane, gave them to understand that he would pay the same prices and rates as those under the contracts with those tanners with advances. The butchers started supplying these hides to the Government though the same rates were paid to the butchers in the begining, as they were getting from the tanners, but no advances were made to them. So the tanners had to recover their own sums advanced to the butchers gradually by instalment system.

But the contract rates were continued to be paid to the butchers only for a couple of months, and then there were alterations made in the scale of prices which were considerably reduced. The butchers refused to accept the reduced rates and prices, but an indirect pressure was brought upon them through the Municipal Authorities to [illegible] they had to yield ultimately. [illegible] yielded, they were threatened with [illegible] of their licenses. Also a [illegible] by Mr. Macfarlane [illegible] hing below [illegible] paid for [illegible] fleshy [illegible] as [illegible] but I [illegible] persons who flayed [illegible] a rupee was deducted [illegible] ments to the butchers. [illegible] tion of this reformed scheme [illegible] raw hides from the Bandra [illegible] the Government got the best hides at the cheapest rate possible, and at the same time the butchers were indeed butchered also. Thus the Government had not to go in the market to buy raw hides by competetion and got the best hides at a very cheap and low rate.

Besides, we have still to learn the number of raw hides under 4 lbs. which (Mr. Macfarlane) forced the butchers to give him gratis and for which he did not pay a single pie! The number of these must be pretty large in a year indeed! The very hides which when tanned he says "secure the highest price paid by the War Office"; and did secure the fancy price in London sales!! Is it spoiliation or daylight robbery sales!!

As shown above in item (2) tanning materials comprise of lime, bark, myrabolams and oils. As regards lime also, no efforts were left out to get the same at a cheaper rate than that prevalant in the market. The lime merchant had to supply the Government with lime at a rate which was annas eight per maund below the rate at which other tanners got the same. Besides, whenever there was a suden want of lime the Government tannery, the Government servants were out on the road looking for any lime cart that may be going to any tanners' tannery and by hook or crook directed the same to the Government Tannery.

Coming to oil, the same story is to be told. . . We learn that the Deputy Controller managed to get oil at a much cheaper rate than the market rate. A certain owner of an oil mill up-country agreed to supply Mr. Macfarlane oil at cheap rate in return for a concession or favour for the priority certificates for the conveyance of seeds for oils to his oil mill from up-country, whenever he required the same. Thus Mr. Macfarlane got the supply of oil at a rate which was Rs. 2 per maund less than the rate prevelant in the market, that is to say at a rate which was Rs. 2 per maund less than the same at which the same oil merchant supplied oil to other tanners. They say that this business was done through the influence of Mr. Macfarlan's "expert adviser", who in return also got some concession in rates from the above oil merchant for the oil he supplied to the former.

Dear Mr. Editor, we shall postpone for the present the lamentable tale regarding tanning bark and the Government control of the same, to the future occasion.—Yours, etc.

A. A. PEERBHA.

Bombay, April 17th.
65, Esplanade Road.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

AJMERE (4) BEAT LUSITANIANS A (0).

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

These two teams met in the second round of the above tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday when a very one-sided game ended in a decisive victory for the welcome visitors from Ajmere by four goals to nil. The all-round superiority of the Ajmere team was manifest from the start and they scored one goal during the first and three goals in the second moiety. The visiting team was a very well-balanced combination, and for accuracy alacrity and stamina they were far superior to the second string of the Lusitanians, which in spite of clever tackling and dodging at times were unable to cope with the vigorous rushes of their opposing forwards. The Lusitanian boys occasionally made many creditable attempts, but they were far too weak and hesitant to make most of the opportunities they had. They lost to a decidedly superior combination and they have no reason to grudge at the result. During the second moiety, the Lusitanians fell off considerably with the result that the Ajmere scored three goals. A fast pace was kept throughout. McLeod opened the account of the Ajmere by scoring a goal midway through the initial period, while after ends had been changed the Lusitanians were kept on the defensive and a series of onslaughts by the Ajmere forwards, who were very ably supported by their halves and backs, resulted in Grant beating the Lusitanian custodian three times. The game thus ended in a victory for the Ajmere team by four goals to nil.

The teams were:—

Ajmere:—Sexton; Nelson and Coales; Maxwell, Conroy and Grindy; Phippe, Grant, Francis, McLeod and Harbour.

Lusitanians (A).—Mascarenhas; S. D'Souza and Paul; Coutinho; H. D'Souza and Miranda. Rodrigues and Misquita.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club.

DEMOBILISATION MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though not always in agreement with the views expressed in your paper, you possess one qualification dear and precious to all Englishmen and liberty loving peoples, that is, that of having the courage to publish your true opinion and convictions, uncamouflaged; and, "Damn the consequences."

In view of this, I, and 900 men, of all ranks, would esteem it a favour, if you would publish this letter, and so bring before the lime-light of the British public what in my own opinion is a piece of military autocracy, too despicable, too contemptible for any words of mine, or any words in the English language to describe.

I also fervently hope this matter catches the eye of Mr. John Scurr, who, I understand, is in India, and trust he will not fail to "play the game" for the sake of the numerous Labour and Trades Unionists there are affected in this matter.

After passing through the terribly close wired mesh of questions and querries, the [illegible] barriers of red-tape and almost impass[illegible] [illegible] he leaves officialdom, one has to pass [illegible] Mespot, I and 900 others left Basra for the United Kingdom, with full War Office authorities in our possession, (in some cases dated back December, 1918, and January, 1919), every man's case fully probed and sanctioned by War Office, London, and [illegible] G. 3rd Echelon, Basra, for proceeding [illegible] me to be demobilised.

[illegible] arrived at Bombay for transhipment [illegible] month ago, unfortunately owing to [illegible] case amongst the native crew, [illegible] segregation was our fate, four [illegible] expired on the ship.

[illegible] is now a month ago, since we landed in Bombay, and were paraded the other day and told, whether we volunteered or not, we had to stay. Evidently the Ministry of National Service Authority, the War Office, London Authority, the D. A. G. 3rd Echelon, Basra Authority, is going to be washed out by the Indian Government. Surely, this is a reversal of our Constitutional and Empire Administration, London, to be dictated and overruled by Simla. If this is the new order of things, where is it going to lead the Empire to?

After numerous rumours and excuses, we have learned the truth, we, who laid down our all on the altar of sacrifice, for our country and our flag in 1914, we who have suffered privation, suffered receiving letters that our loved ones were in receipt of beggarly allowances, and were being hard put to it, we, who soldiered on with a hard, but heavy heart, and have been spared only by the grace of God, are to be split up and posted up and down the country, presumably for another twelve months. Is this the work of a Ludendorff or a Hindenburg???

If everyone else with reason detests Bolshevism,—the very idea of it is abhorent to civilised men,—it is as equally detastable for a responsible government to court it amongst the men, for whom sacrifice and hardship has known no limit, and who, now the task is done and they are released with the sanction of the highest Military authority in the Empire, have to stay here and watch thousands of civilians go home, ship after ship, civilians after civilians.

If law and order is in jeopardy in India, from your special constabulary, Indian and Englishman alike, let each bear the burden of keeping law and order. Let the civilians do their share, but for God's sake don't disgrace our flag with such conduct as this.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE & TRUTH.

Poona, April 17.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected corre[illegible]ence.

[redacted]

[illegible] England before the [illegible] of three sets of Indian [illegible]eking to influence British [illegible]ion. There will be the indefa[illegible]igable Nair and his non-Brahmin group who may be expected to join in unholy alliance with the Indo-British Institution, as the latter body will be shrewd enough to make the most of the fulminations of the Madras doctor against what he terms the "Brahmin oligarchy" in India. Then come the Moderates, whose first batch of representatives has already left these shores. Mr. K. C. Roy has been a specialist in giving essentially bureaucratic views the varnish of democratic appearance and then advertising them as the considered opinion of cultured, thoughtful Indians, men who have a stake in the country, but who would not care to offer themselves for election by a vulgar crowd. Mr. N. M. Samarth can always be trusted to play his characteristic role. The third voice will be that of the Nationalist deputation. The members of this deputation will have to make it clear to the British public, and particularly to British Labour, that at the Delhi Congress, public opinion ranged itself unmistakeably on the side of those who demand full self-government. We wonder whether the Moderate deputation, in an atmosphere, where the personalities of Indian politics will, it is hoped, be absent, can really believe that it differs from the Nationalist deputation so radically as to be unable to consider in joint conference what the points of agreement in detail are. The difference in political demand is a difference of *degree* not of *kind* and a coalition of interests may still be possible in England, in stating to responsible authorities in England what the common demand is, the party with the greater demand explaining in addition that the Indian people will not be satisfied until they get full responsible government.

The possibility of the Reforms really introducing responsible government will depend as much upon the manner in which they are put into practice by each Local Government in this country as on the extent to which they fulfil the expectations of the people. Mr. Shastri may tell us, as he did in a recent speech in Madras, that "the Reforms being transitory, if we sent proper people to the Council and exercised judgment carefully we could rest content with the scheme for the present," but the difficulty is that unless we keep a very vigilant eye on the particular methods suggested in the forthcoming bill on Indian Reforms, the "proper people to be sent to the Council" will be such as used to please the official eye in the guise of the nominated members. We cannot rest content with the scheme if it is found that the Bill it develops into does not bring us responsible government. Cannot Mr. Shastri and his Moderate deputation make it clear to their official confederates in England, to the men who will receive them with open arms to rally round them, that a large section of Indian opinion will suspend its judgment upon the Reforms Bill until its provisions are published and until they see how it is worked by the officials in India?

Let us not, however, cloud the issue, as the "Bengalee" did the other day, by asking which is the most pressing problem of the day, the Reforms Scheme, or the Rowlatt Act. It is difficult to understand the working of a mentality which can look with equanimity upon the passage of a measure, which it admits is iniquitous, hoping that the Reforms will "make the Rowlatt Act a dead letter". Does the "Bengalee" forget that the power of veto will still remain with the Viceroy, and any decision of the majority against the continuance of the Rowlatt Act on the statute-book will be of no avail, until the official mind chooses to accept it? The "Bengalee" referred to the example of Ireland and declared that "but for the revolt of the Sinn Feiners and the general disturbed condition of the country which they helped to produce, Ireland would have had Home Rule by this time." Obviously the "Bengalee" knows very little of the history of the Irish question or has deliberately misread its lessons. It would, otherwise, have known, what is universally acknowledged, that it was not Sinn Fein which [illegible]eland of Home [illegible]he failure of the [illegible] to break their [illegible]Home Rule to [illegible] that hapless [illegible]f Sinn Fein. If [illegible]us to find argu[illegible] of Reforms for [illegible] of the Tory [illegible]ngland, it will per[illegible]form that dolorous function much more effectively than the "Pioneer"; but it may at least look to facts, and not misinterpret motives. It may suit the book of the "Pioneer" to stigmatise the Satyagraha movement as verging upon Bolshevism, but if the "Bengalee" hopes that the three voices in England should strike a common chord at least once in a while, the sooner it ceases to connect Satyagraha with Bolshevist tendencies, the better will it be for the coalition of Indian opinion in England. And we hope the present tragic happenings in the country will bring home to the Moderates the importance and wisdom of making common cause with the rest of their countrymen in the demand formulated by the Congress, the acceptance of which alone can ensure the safety of the people from the excesses of the O'Dwyers of the future.

FUTURE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—II.

In our yesterday's article we considered the expansion of the official department with a view to meet the demand for a rapid development of the cooperative movement. But, as we emphasized, the main impetus for progress should be derived from non-official sources if the development is to be sound. With a view to provide this impulse, a propagandist and educational central institute was started last year in this city. The sphere of its activities has, however,—thanks to the influence of vested interests—been strictly limited and the institute has no concern with the main functions of organization, supervision and audit. It was presumed that the institute, when started, would be entrusted with certain questions relating to the development of non-credit co-operation and would be recognized as the representative association of co-operators in the Presidency for voicing their views on questions of general or public interest affecting the movement. No definite achievements can be recorded in either of these two directions, and the institute at present serves the purpose of an educational and propagandist organization only. Even in these directions the institute will not be able to achieve anything striking unless it establishes contact with centres of co-operative activity, by starting branches and affiliating cognate bodies. It is also necessary that a definite understanding should be arrived at with the department, with honorary organizers, and with central banks and unions, about the different spheres of effort and a specific undertaking given by Government that, while prepared to assist financially all endeavours at co-operative education, they will not interfere in any schemes of development which co operators can carry out themselves. Only then will co-operators learn to be self-reliant. One of these forms of education is the supervision and guidance of societies and this function, as the Committee on Co-operation have suggested, should henceforth devolve entirely on co-operative organizations themselves, to be exercised through unions, central banks or federations.

A still more potent educative influence is audit. A well-conducted audit is necessary not only as an effective force in co-operative education, but under the existing Co-operative Societies Act it is looked upon as a means through which Government can assure themselves and the public about the safety and financial soundness of cooperative institutions. The ultimate responsibility for conducting audit under the present law, therefore, rests with the Registrar in every province. The Committee on Co-operation, impressed by the impossibility of multiplying the official auditing to an unlimited extent, have suggested that Government should be satisfied with carrying out a super audit, the primary audit being conducted by auditors licensed in that behalf by the Registrars and paid for by co-operative institutions and working preferably under federations of such institutions. In respect neither of audit nor of supervision do the Local Government seem to have thought of any well defined policy. Presiding at the Provincial Conference of 1917, Lord Willingdon promised to treat sympathetically the question of levying from primary societies fees for the official audit and undertook not to adopt any measures precipitately. The Hon. Mr. Carmichael emphasised this undertaking and explained clearly that Government did not intend charging societies for the cost of their audit. The last Conference of Registrars, held at Simla in August last, left the Local Governments discretion to adopt whatever policy was most in consonance with local conditions, and it does not seem that the hands of the Local Government will be forced in this matter by the Government of India, if they desire to adhere to the undertaking given in 1917. On the other hand, under the revised Co-operative Societies Rules Government have reserved to themselves power to levy audit fees, and it is understood that a scheme has been propounded for establishing auditing federations. A declaration of policy on this subject is, therefore, immediately called for from Government, for there is no occasion for these new institutions being started unless Government have definitely announced their intention of restricting the staff of co-operative societies. Otherwise, the federations will incur at the outset of their career the odium of having deprived societies of the much valued privilege of a free audit. Whether the needs of the co-operative societies in this presidency in respect of audit can be met by starting a provincial federation or by having several federations one for each linguistic group, is a matter entirely for the societies concerned to decide.

But, as regards the constitution of all such bodies which are established with the avowed aim of popularizing control, one remark of general application may be made. It is preferable by far to work under the recognized direction of an official than to start institutions clothed in a popular garb but with control centred in ex-officio heads who are in no way controlled by these bodies. Lastly it might be observed that the fetish of starting a multiplicity of institutions should not be copied slavishly in the co-operative organization which has hitherto been free from it, without the organizers of new movements having a distinct perception of the mutual relations between different institutions, the spheres of work to be covered by each and the financial resources available to them. The central institute was started only late last year and has just begun to feel its way. Unless the new federations are to work as its branches and draw their inspiration from it, much of its influence for good as a central representative body will be lost, and its arrangements for propaganist work v[illegible] seriously upset. Similarly in [illegible] supervision, what little powers [illegible] and control local central bank[illegible]sed were curtailed with the starting of unions and will possibly be reduced to a minimum when federations come into existence unless there is ordered thought bestowed on the formulation of policy. Finally even though banks and institutes, unions and ed[illegible]ations, come into being one after the other, the system of administration by that thoroughly non-co-operative agency, the Registrar's department and its ornamental adjunct, the non-official honorary organizers, continues in perpetuity. And, incidentally, while homage is paid to the ideal of a self-governing co-operative organization, no definite move is taken in the direction of transferring to the control of co-operators themselves all such functions as fall outside the sphere of the Registrar's official duties under the statute. For the financial safety of the movement, for its expansion and for its transformation into an active national force, it is essential that the Government should possess only external control, through the exercise by the Registrar and his assistants of powers conferred on them by the Act and Rules, and that organization, supervision and propaganda should be undertaken and internal control wholly exercised by co-operators through representative institutions. These are some of the issues we would commend to the attention of co-operators and Government before they come to any decision as regards the measures necessary to meet the expansion of the movement.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Reginald Craddock Amok.

Sir Reginald Craddock has had another lapse from sanity, but we hope that for the sake of Burma he will soon be restored to the possession of all his faculties. Accustomed as we are to see his Honour occasionally standing on his head and clapping his feet, we confess that his Honour has entirely out-Craddocked himself in the virulent tirade against Mr. Gandhi and Satyagraha. We are not blaming Sir Reginald for his moral insensibility to the meaning of Satyagraha; every man has his limitations and the advocate of the Prussian jack-boot cannot be expected to know anything about such a thing as the soul of a people. But the assertion that neither the Rowlatt legislation nor any other legislation has imperilled the liberty of the loyal and law-abiding citizen is, to put it mildly, an error. Experience in India tells a different tale and to ignore it entirely for declaring that it was for the liberty of the criminal that Mr. Gandhi fasted and prayed, marks the profane coarseness of his [illegible] decadent mind.

Mr. Hailey to the Punjab Front.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey bids fair to become one of the handiest stop-gaps in India. In the announcement of his latest translation, we are told that Mr. Hailey left Simla to join the Government of the Punjab at Lahore, and an ideal partner he will make with Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Mr. Hailey first won dubious renown by his administration of Delhi, and it was said at the time that he regarded his office in the light of a scabbard. In the fulness of time, he was made Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, but before he sat down to his work he was beckoned over to join one of the Southborough Committees. After his peregrinations, he should have joined his permanent office, when it was discovered that he was the ideal man to be put on special duty in the Home Department. Now he has left again and is being loaned to Sir Michael O'Dwyer with whom he is, by common gifts, bound to do a stroke or two in the way of "strong" administration. As to what would next happen to Mr. Hailey—whether he will turn out geologist or surgeon-general or special assistant to the Dalai Lama—no one would have the hardihood to make a guess. It is the fortune of some to change functions many times over in the course of one revolving moon, like the famous character in Dryden's satire.

Fastidious "Times"!

The "Times" is shaking its head over Mr. Montagu, because he did not go to its rescue with views of the Delhi trouble while its message was being delayed over the cable. Cable delays are very mortifying, but the "Times" scans the whole outlook before reproving Mr. Montagu on his "methods of publicity". The charge, and on the whole it is a charge invented to discredit Mr. Montagu, has been often repeated that the Secretary of State is so intent on saving the "scheme" that he withholds important information from the British public. This false and rather lakadaisical charge has precipitated columns of nonsense in the Anglo-Indian papers. A similiar motive animated Lord Sydenham who suggested that it was the Reform Report which loosened the bonds of discipline and brought about the Katarpar riots whose "political significance" was blown to smithereens by Lord Sinha. To couple every strange occurrence with Mr. Montagu's supposed habits of dissembling, has thus been a popular pastime with persons who hate him for drawing up the Reform Scheme. In the present instance it is stupid to suggest that Mr. Montagu "held back" the information in the hope of saving the Reform Scheme from "prejudice." The news was bound to reach Britain in a few days and Mr. Montagu must be credited by his critics with uncommon foolishness when he is gravely accused of withholding information for promoting his scheme!

Saar Basin.

The decision was announced the other day that the Saar Basin would form a separate State under the aegis of the League of Nations, France having a number of important administrative posts, but not a complete mandate and the coal going to her in perpetuity to replace her damaged mines and as part of her claim to reparation. The arrangement, as we pointed out, was neither satisfactory nor fair to the inhabitants of the territory whose interests were to be bargained in perpetuity and who were thus to be penalised for the crimes of the whole German nation. Now we are told that, after fifteen years, the inhabitants shall be entitled to decide their political status by a plebiscite. If they then desire to remain under German administration, Germany must buy back the mines from France. This is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it does not offer a satisfactory reply to the question why a section of the German people should be penalised for the crimes of Germany as a whole and why the penalty should take the shape of a perpetual burden.

OPERATIONS ON ARCHANGEL FRONT.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON VOJMOSALMI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April [illegible].
Recd. 8 a.m., April [illegible].

A British North Russia official communiqué says:—Russian troops under General Maynard successfully attacked Vojmosalmi at the south-eastern end of Lake Vigozero on April 17th. The occupation of this point gives the Allies complete control of Lake Vigozero and of the main road from the south to the White Sea.

NURSING IN INDIA.

MR. DEVADHAR'S SCHEME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. noon, April 21.

A meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, unanimously approved the scheme explained by Mr. G. K. Devadhar to send to England yearly one or more nurses, midwives, or female sub-assistant surgeons trained by the Poona Seva Sadan for study at one of the London hospitals. It was also decided to form a Committee with Lord Reay as its President, and including a number of well-known friends of Indian advancement to help this institution.

COL. A. T. WILSON.

INVESTED WITH C. I. E BY KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. noon, April 21.

The King has invested Colonel A. T. Wilson with the Companionship of Indian Empire and D. S. O.

TEA SALES

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Apr[illegible]
Recd. noon, A[illegible]

One million 203 thousand poun[illegible] were to-day auctioned for expo[illegible] was poor competition, the prices b[illegible] pence and threepence lower.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGA[illegible]

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 20.

Sir Edward Maclagan is expected in Simla this week and it is probable that he will spend some days in Lahore before he takes over charge as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is also understood that Sir Michael O'Dyer will remain in the Punjab for some days longer than was expected.

"FABRIC OF CIVILISATION IN DANGER."

LORD R. CECIL ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AN APPEAL TO ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. noon, April 21.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, intervening in the debate, said that Spain had intimated that she was prepared to join the League of Nations as soon as she was permitted. Moreover, the great majority of the Neutrals attending the recent League of Nations' Conference would soon become members.

He said that the economic position throughout Europe was calculated to cause grave anxiety, if not alarm. It was not sufficient merely to send food to the enemy countries. The people must also be set to work. It was essential, first, to settle the indemnities, as the present uncertainties were unsettling both the enemy and the Allied countries. Until the former knew what must be paid they could not take full economic measures necessary to meet the crisis. The blockade must be removed at the earliest possible moment. Though, at present it was in operation only against Germany and Hungary, until the blockade was completely removed, a certain control over the trade to Neutrals must be maintained.

When all the trade channels were fully freed, all the nations in the world must make the greatest effort to re-establish industrial conditions. The future alternatives were gradually increasing chaos, or making a start on the road to international confidence and cooperation. Therefore, if Europe were to be saved it must be by the united efforts of all the countries who were associated in the war. He appealed to the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world to respond to the call now made, which was more urgent than ever before, as the whole basis of civilisation was in danger, unless Europe got back to work.

The House then adjourned until April 24th.

PREMIER'S RETICENCE ABOUT PEACE TERMS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 21.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech the "Daily Telegraph" says:—We do not quarrel with Mr. Lloyd George's reticence regarding the peace terms. His general account of their nature will give deep satisfaction throughout the country, which may await their publication without uneasy apprehension of bitter disappointment. The Premier's statements regarding Russia have given manifest relief.

The "Morning Post" says:—Mr. Lloyd George by a feat of eloquence has obtained a Parliamentary victory, but such victories are cheap and the country will await the redemption of his pledge that a peace of justice shall be obtained.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—Mr. Lloyd George has brilliantly vindicated his Paris record. If any sane expectations of peace are disappointed, the fault wont lie with the statesmen in Paris. They need confidence and support, not censure and sniping.

WANTED A CLEAR DECLARATION OF PEACE TERMS.

"DAILY NEWS" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. noon, April 21.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, the "Daily News" lobby correspondent says, it was a triumphant success which brought joy to every liberal-minded man. Labourites also were delighted at its strong democratic flavour. The "Daily News" in a leader criticises the logic and practicability of the policy towards Russia, saying that the speech, despite its relatively satisfactory character, leaves a vague feeling of distrust. "There is a desperate need", continues the article, "of a clear declaration of the terms of peace, if only from a commercial point of view and mere promises to keep pledges are idle."

The "Daily Express" says: Mr. Lloyd George retains complete confidence of the nation as a chosen delegate in Paris.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS TO PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 21.

Mr. Lloyd George returns to Paris this morning.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO THE FALLEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. noon, April 21.

At the request of the High Commissioners, the Dean of Westminster has arranged a service in the Abbey on May 24th, in memory of the fallen officers and men of the Overseas forces. The King and Queen [illegible] their intention of attending.

ANARCHY IN MUNICH.

GOVT. TROOPS ADVANCING.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 21.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that anarchy reigns in Munich, which is controlled by a Committee of action, numbering fifteen, headed by the anarchist Sandheimar and including two Russians. A general strike prevails.

Government troops with artillery and mine-throwers are advancing on Munich and a decisive battle is expected. Berlin newspapers state that Government troops, recently defeated at the railway-station in Munich were attempting to establish a military dictatorship.

ALL-INDIA ULEMA CONFERENCE.

OPENING OF EIGHTEENTH SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, April 21.

The All-India Nadwa Tul Ulema commenced its eighteenth session here on Saturday in a pandal placed at the disposal of the reception committee. Bombay There were present five hundred delegates and two thousand visitors.

Mr. Brendon, Commissioner, Southern Division, on opening the Conference, said that it gave him great pleasure at seeing so many Ulema gathered to uplift their community. He understood many had come long distances for this Conference and he offered them a hearty welcome and he hoped that they would find their stay in Belgaum pleasant and that their discussions would lead to the fulfilment of their desires. Since he was invited to open the Conference he would offer them a little advice, which they would accept as coming from a sincere friend. The advancement of their community depended on three conditions. First education, second character and third observance of law and order. On the first point he did not dwell as all present appreciated its importance. On the second point, he said that the building of character was part of education, but it was difficult for the Government to carry this out to any length on account of the differences of religion. Therefore they were quite right to undertake this part on themselves by means of religious instruction. The last condition was not of less importance than tht preceding ones, but he was not going to say much on the subject as it touched politics, which, he understood, was expressly barred from their discussions and attempts made in certain parts of India to overthrow law and order were doomed to end in failure.

In the course of a longthy speech the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the Chairman of Reception Committee, cordially welcomed the [illegible] visitors to Belgaum.

The Honorary Secretary read a telegram received from the President elect. Moulvi Sir Reheem Baksh, the present administrator of Bhawalpur State, who on account of the recent unfortunate disturbance in the Punjab had to return from Lahore and who profoundly regretted his inability to attend.

The President's chair was left vacant in his honour.

Sulaiman Nadwa, Director, Shibli Academy, Azamgadh, delivered a forcible and eloquent extempore speech. He dwelt on the comparative greatness of the Koran, inestimable value a teaching of the Arabian Prophet, incomparably high yet perfectly attainable standard of the Islamic ethics, the commendable spirit of self-sacrifice of the early Muslims and their sincere attachment to their Prophet. He substantiated his remarks with numerous quotations from the Koran and Ahadis and illustrated them with citations of example from the Islamic history. In conclusion he drew a convincing picture of the pitiable fallen condition of the Muslim and the necessity of making great efforts for self-advancement.

On Saturday afternoon and Sunday a few resolutions were passed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

A large number of duststorms accompanied by appreciable rain are reported from the United Provinces. Thunderstorms have continued to give rain in north-east India and south of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Mysore and local in Upper Burma and Sind. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, North west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Silchar one inch, Narayanganj three quarters, Jessore three, Calcutta one, Ranchi one and half, Srinagar three quarters, Sonamarg one, Jacobabad two, Chitaldoog one and Madura half. Conditions slightly less disturbed this morning.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

BENGAL REGULATION.

APPLIED TO DISTRICTS OF GUJERAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

A press communique says:—As the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of Government exists in the districts of Gujarat, he has been pleased to bring into force in that district the provisions of section 2 of the Bengal State Offences and Regulation of 1804, providing for trial by court-martial instead of ordinary criminal courts, of persons taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing, by the force of arms, the authority of the same in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the state, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government. An order has been passed providing that every such trial, instead of being held by a court-martial, shall be held by a commission constituted on lines similar to those prescribed in the Defence of India Act.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

APPLIED TO LYALLPUR DIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The "Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act", is applied to the district of Lyallpur (Punjab).

MONROE DOCTRINE.

[illegible]D IN LEAGUE'S SAFEGUARDE[illegible]NANT. COVE[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, April 19.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" [illegible] correspondent cables:—

London, April 11.—In view [illegible] the American dislike of intervention under the League of Nations' scheme, President Wilson had proposed a modification, confining the duty of intervention to the neighbours of Monroe fractory state, thus safeguarding the [illegible]ention doctrine and sparing American interv[illegible] in minor European quarrels.

London, April 9.—It is now reported that the Conference with enemy delegates will begin at Versailles in a fortnight or three weeks' time.

London, April 9.—The Central News Agency's Paris correspondent states that the Council of Four are completely agreed regarding the French reparation claims and no annexation.

SITUATION IN DELHI.

HOME RULE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 21.

Mr. Shankar Lal, Secretary, Home Rule League, and several other persons have been arrested in Delhi in connection with the recent attack on a C. I. D. inspector. The city is quiet and matters are normal.

Satyagraha Movement.

A SUBSIDIARY VOW FOR SYMPATHISERS.

Apropos of the suspension of that part of Satyagraha activities that relates to civil disobedience, the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, has, in order to secure the acceptance of the people of India to the principle of non-injury to person and property or Ahimsa, which is an essential adjunct to the Satyagraha movement, decided upon enrolling sympathisers who are required to take the following prescribed vow:—

I the undersigned, approve of the Satyagraha movement now being carried on for securing the repeal of Rowlatt Legislation, but have not signed the pledge as it is not possible for me to comply with all its conditions. But I am willing and prepared to undertake all such other work as may advance the cause of Satyagraha. I believe that the best interest of the country in everything can only be served by strict adherence to truth and by refraining from in[illegible] property. I, therefore, s[illegible] whatever I have to do in [illegible] present Satyagraha movement, I sha[illegible] abandon truth, I shall never resort to untruth, I shall never injure person or property and shall in no way, either directly or indirectly, encourage such acts. I shall make every effort to secure acceptance of the abovenamed principles by others and on all available occasions I shall spread the principle of truth and non-violence against the people.

SATYAGRAHA.

We have been informed by the Satyagraha Sabha that as civil disobedience has been temporarily suspended the publication of the weekly "Satyagrahi" will be discontinued and the unlicensed printing press will also be closed during the suspension period."

LAHORE AND AMRITSAR QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

Lahore and Amritsar are reported quiet. At Kasur many arrests have been made. The sadhus and schoolboys were very prominent in the recent riots. At Sangla the agitation was worked up for nearly a month by an agitator, known as Brahma Charya who preached sedition and taught the cry of *"Hindu Musalman Ki Jai."* There again schoolboys also took a leading part in the riots. They stoned a missionary and attacked a European lady and child in a train. A Kuka Sikh also attacked a European and was shot down. He declared he had heard stories of damage to the Golden Temple. Arrests have been made on the Lahore-Sangrur line.

At Kaithal troops have arrived and all is quiet. False rumours are rife in the Punjab and are leading to considerable excitement.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer visited Amritsar today.

QUIET AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Everything is reported quiet in Delhi, today.

JAILS COMMITTEE.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

It is understood the Jails Committee of which Sir Alexander Cardew I. C. S., Madras will be the President will probably consist of the following members:—

Sir James DuBoulay, Secretary, the Home Department, the Government of India, Colonel Jackson, I. M. S., the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Bucknan K. C. I. E., I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal and an expert in jail administration from England and two non-official Indian members.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Meston and Mr. H. F. How[illegible] Secretary, Finance Department, leave S[illegible] for Bombay to-day and interview the [illegible]taries of the presidency banks regard[illegible] new loan.

Sir Hugh Bray leaves Simla to-d[illegible] liquishing the post of Controll[illegible] tracts.

"A LITTLE ANNOY[illegible]

MRS. BESANT'S CONVERSION

"HINDU'S" COMMENTS.

The "Hindu" of Madras writes:—If an Associated Press telegram is to be trusted, Mrs. Besant's views have undergone a startling metamorphosis. We should always be loth to say anything at a time of crisis which might give offence to one who has rendered very considerable service to this country. If we have found ourselves sometimes in a position to criticise her views it was because we refused to subscribe to the creed that the President of the Congress for 1918 had automatically blossomed out into a tribune of the people for all time. We have in the face of the most persistently unfair attacks and insinuations kept silence. Mrs. Besant's orientation has, however, now reached a stage when to remain quiescent would be an offence against the public and even at the risk of inviting another volley of imprecations from the facile pen or pens of [illegible] are they not many—of the editors of "[illegible] for India" we may be allowed to express "New surprise at a transformation which some regard the Rowlatt Bills as greatly changed and containing nothing a good citizen could object to. Mrs. Besant will excuse us if we remark that in saying this she is saying [illegible]s untrue. The Bills were not, in fact, what in "New India" flowered out into on the "Black Bills". They harmless when [illegible]s sable hue what time retained the [illegible]as busy organising her campaign was addressed her own brand of passive resistance which promised all the public refused to treat seriously a form of passive resistance obnoxious law while credit of breaking an[illegible]ent inconveniences. obviating the consequ[illegible] fell through. Mrs. Besant launched on another campaign. It was one of persistent sneering at the Satyagraha movement and its followers whose only misfortune was that they were not led by Mrs. Besant. She, at least "New India" professed the highest respect for Mr. Gandhi but predicted first that the movement would miss fire and when that was falsified she seized on the [illegible]hi incidents to saddle upon Mr. Gandhi the responsibility for loss of life. With Mrs. Besant's opposition to passive resistance we have nothing to do. We at least know that she may have no objection to it in principle. She makes to an honest difference of opinion [illegible] whether it is expedient at the present moment or not. She may be convinced, though, she cannot expect others to share her view that a movement justified as a protest against her translation to a hill station becomes criminal when used against the "Black Bills." That would strike most people as a too flagrant instance of circumstances altering cases. Mrs. Besant says she protested against Satyagraha because of the probability of disorders, Her forebodings have been justified and disorders have happened though we do not share the simple logic with which she fathers the responsibility [illegible] Gandhi. Nor can she [illegible] that [illegible] where violence [illegible] breeds violence on the part [illegible] The riots at Lahore and Amritsar were the direct consequence of Sir M. O'Dwyer's policy. An excitable populace in a time of economic distress, driven by Sir Michael's "strong hand" policy to the verge of desperation and resentful of the shootings at Delhi—here surely is a sufficient explanation of the disturbances. It is the want of tactful handling that fans disorder into the proportions of a rising and that is what seems to be happening in the Punjab to-day. Let us quote in this connection the eminently sane remarks of the "Times of India" which still believes in that old fashioned virtue of courtesy to a political opponent which Mrs. Besant preaches more often than she practises: "Whether it was wise to prevent Mr. Gandhi from visiting Delhi and the Punjab is a question we shall not attempt to determine. We are not responsible for the maintenance of order in those difficult Provinces, and only the responsible can judge. We who know Mr. Gandhi well, and understand if we cannot always agree with his ideals and methods, may well feel that in time of excitement and unrest nothing but good can come from his presence in a disturbed zone."

If the conversion of Mrs. Besant is one of the earliest fruits of the policy herein suggested it is a feat on which the Government are more to be congratulated than the public. We know what her views were and we know what they are now. We shall not profanely attempt to probe the mysteries of so strange a transformation. It is possible, as the Irishman said of a relative who committed suicide that she must have been "a little annoyed." The public however, at a time when there is such a plethora of self-elected leaders, would do well to mark the transformation. Mrs. Besant is now on the side of the a[illegible] though we doubt if there is much [illegible]eavenly circles over a re[illegible] sudden a change [illegible]

menon that has manifested itself at Lahore and elsewhere—"owing to fi[illegible] given." The message continues: "It ported that there was no further tru[illegible] —which we can well believe! But abo[illegible] to adapt Bentham, is no remedy. M[illegible] Law and machineguns cannot manufa[illegible] loyalty or contentment. To kill peop[illegible] not to cure their grievances. "The cr[illegible] refused to dispense": no doubt a most [illegible] reasonable and even unlawful thing for [illegible] to do. But what had induced such a c[illegible] tumacious mood in the crowd—whether [illegible] Gujranwala, Amritsar, Lahore, Delhi, [illegible] elsewhere? There is no indication, e[illegible] yet that the Government has condo[illegible] to consider that not wha[illegible] There is not the faintest gl[illegible] in he resolut on of the Gove[illegible] as we pointed out yeste[illegible] ception of the real [illegible] the situation. [illegible] warm glow [illegible] tisfaction [illegible] "ample [illegible] sal. [illegible] re[illegible] g[illegible]

resenting, with the self-righteous sensitiveness common to all autocrats, this description as a fair statement of the [illegible] position. Whether such is their conscious policy or not no intelligent person can deny that many of their officials rather fancy themselves in the *role* of little Nadirs. What has been done to truth. The implication is that in the opinion of Lord Chelmsford no subordinate official, civil or military, can ever go wrong in this country, or having gone wrong, however criminally, should ever be brought to book. That, of course, is putting a premium on the "tiger spirit"—as the present developments amply prove. Lord Hardinge, however, had a different conception of his duties, and took a different view of his responsibility when he came down to Cawnpore after the Mosque outrage,—and helped personally to heal the wounds of the people. But Lord Hardinge was a man who felt that, as the King's Representative, he owed a duty to the King's people committed to his charge, which transcended all considerations of the viler kind of expediency which the Bureaucracy favours. Lord Chelmsford has merely merged himself into the corporate personality of the Bureaucracy: his vision and will alike are apparently in its safe custody."

Official whitewashing.

"The Leader" writes:—After passing the Crimes Act the Government of India committed the great indiscretion of issuing the Home Department's whitewashing communique on the Delhi shooting, and are still persisting in the mistake of not appointing [illegible] independent committee of inquiry into [illegible] the tragic occurrence. We still hold that [illegible] M. O'Dwyer was altogether on the [illegible] Sir [illegible] track when he ordered the deportation [illegible] of Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Satyapal. [illegible] greater mistake was perpetrated [illegible] vernment of India, the Government [illegible] Punjab and the Administration [illegible]

[illegible] perpetrated by men who could not [illegible] understood the meaning of Satyagraha [illegible] had no business to meddle with that movement. The order of the Punjab Government served on the Indian newspapers of Lahore was yet another mistake. And owing to its one-sided view of things and its most unwise silence about healing measures, we are constrained to say that the resolution of the Government of India is not the least of this series of mistakes.

While insisting very properly on the determination of Government to take every step necessary for the restoration of order and the maintenance of tranquillity, could not they have announced that when normal conditions were re-established they would appoint committees to make quasi-judicial, public inquiries in order to arrive at the whole truth regarding the firing on the mobs at different centres and other and similar incidents? If the Government of India think as they apparently do, that the Delhi tragedy did not make a deep and painful impression on the public mind throughout India, and that it did not contribute materially to the huge success of the demonstrations of the 6th April, they only show once more that they are ignorant of true public feeling and cannot wholly be trusted to do the right thing at the right time and in the right manner. We do hope and trust that a wise moderation will be practised by every local Government in the employment of the weapons of which a free use has been permitted them by the Government of India. We trust that they will not be extremists in action while counselling restraint to the people. They themselves must set an example of wise and cautious forbearance. And we beg of the Governor-General in Council to study the causes of the extreme unpopularity of Government without which there would never have been such a ready response to agitation from men who know little of [illegible] and care less for [illegible]

[illegible] Independent Commission of

[illegible]adur Sapru writes [illegible] think any Indian [illegible] nation can in fairness [illegible] over the unfortun[illegible]

[illegible] page 8.)

...EEDINGS AGAINST "PATRIKA."

...RFEITURE OF SECURITY MONEY.

..."Amrita Bazaar-Patrika" writes:—
...following notification was served on
...eper of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika"
...g press yesterday morning at 9

...reas it appears to the Governor in
...il that the printing press known as
..."Amrita Bazaar Patrika" Press Limit-
...ated at Nos. 19 and 20 Baghbazar
..., Calcutta, in respect of which secu-
...the amount of Rs. 5,000 has been
...d in accordance with the provision
...n 3 (2) of the Indian Press Act
... has been used for printing and publish-
...issues of the newspaper called the
... Bazaar Patrika" bearing date Ap-
...nd April 12th, 1919 and
...of the said newspaper
...an article en-
...ng" the
...n parti-
...gland
...they
...n

...suggestion, implication or otherwise to ...bring into hatred and contempt the Govern...ment established by law in British India and ...the officers of the said Government recruit...ed in England and to excite disaffection to...wards the said Government and whereas the said issue of the said newspaper dated April 12th 1919 contains an article entitled "Arrest of Mr. Gandhi—More Outrages" the whole tenour of which article and in particular the passage "The masses have at last been roused to realise that the reign of law is gone and people can be shot down at the sweet will of the executive" are in the opinion of the Governor in Council likely and have a tendency directly or indirectly by inference, suggestion, implication or otherwise to bring into hatred the Government established in British India and excite disaffection towards the said Government

Now therefore take notice that the Governor in Council in pursuance of Section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910 declare the security of Rs. 5,000 deposited in respect of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" Press, Limited ,Calcutta and all copies of the issues of the newspaper called the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" having date of April 10th and 12th 1919 wheresoever found to be forfeited to His Majesty.

By order of the Governor of Bengal in Council

H. P. Duval
Secretary to the Government of Bengal
15-4-19.

To
Babu Mrinal Kanti Ghose
Keeper of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" Press.

To the Commissioner of Police for favour of service and return.
D. Swinhoe.
Ch. Presidency Magistrat
Calcutta, 15-4

So we have lost the five thousand ... had deposited as security, and ... deposit a heavier amount if ... considered offensive ... the Government. And the next step is the confiscation of our printing press and the ruin of our business totally. And all this may be done quite legally. What a glorious Press Law we have got here!

Whether matters will be carried to their bitter end or not we cannot say. In the meantime we shall go on doing our duty as usual so long as life and freedom are preserved to us. Possibly in future, at least until the temper of the Government is somewhat calmed, we shall have to discourse more on potatoes and plantains than on live politics. At least that is the safest course for the press in this happy land of ours.

Fancy that this punishment has been meted out to us for saying things which have been said scores of times in this paper and other papers and though even stronger language has been used in both the Supreme and Local Councils by Indian Councillors! It is however useless to argue the question with the Government. Their will is supreme in this matter and we have no help but to submit to it.

We had a vague notion that the thunderbolt was coming, for, have not the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" been constantly inciting the Government against us? But we could not easily persuade ourselves to believe that a responsible Government would ever agree to be guided in a matter like this by the advice of irresponsible parties, especially when they are our enemies. All the same, the fact is there. The following extract from the "Englishman" shows that this paper was fully aware of the contemplated action of the Government against us. In its Wednesday's issue, it wrote:—

"As the Bengalee papers whose mutual abuse gives Calcutta such amusement did not appear on Tuesday, people thought they were passively resisting, or that Government had at last decided to deal with one of them at any rate."

Was the "Englishman" in the confide... of the authorities, and knew their ... This suspicion will certainly no... the prestige of the Governm...

The misfortune to t... doubt give joy t... Indian, and pe... papers. Let th... consent. As for ... solution that wa... for, here is a li...

the same boat with us and which have had to furnish security under the Press Act:—

	Rs.
The "Bombay Chronicle"	2,000
"New India" (Forfeited)	10,000
(Fresh Deposit)	2,000
The "Mahratta"	1,000
The "Modern Review"	500
The "Dacca Herald"	500
"New Times"	500
The "Home Ruler"	500
The "Searchlight"	500
The "Kesari"	5,000
The "Hindvasi"	1,000
The "Hindustan"	500

The "Patrika's" security is now going to be increased. In this matter, the place of honour belongs to "New India". The latter corrects the list published by the "Independent" quoted above as follows:—

New India (1st Security) Rs. 2,000 (forfeited).
New India (2nd Security) Rs. 10,000 (returned by Mr. Pelly on change of proprietorship).
New India (3rd Security) Rs. 2,000 (forfeited).
New India (4th Security) Rs. 10,000 (retained by Mr. J. C. Adam, when proprietorship changed after Mrs. Besant's release, and her resumption of Editorship, Oct. 1917. Mr. Adam still holds Rs. 12,000.)
Besant Press printing "Commonweal" and "New India" Rs. 2,000.
Vasanta Press (Theosophical) Rs. 5,0...
No interest is paid on the Rs. 27,000 h...
By the Local Government or their agents, and a continuing fine is their inflicted, outside the law of Rs. 5... thus nually, reckoning interest at 3... per cent.

How happy is the lot of the Indian papers!

A "MODEL" INDIAN PAPER.

UNDER THE PRESS ACT!

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika", whose press security amount of Rs. 5,000 has been confiscated by Government and which has been ordered to deposit a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 makes the following editorial announcement:—As we do not desire to throw any more good money after the bad, we propose to publish from to-morrow, what, in our opinion, will be a Model Newspaper in India under the present press laws in this country. Our Indian contemporaries might safely accept this "model" and live henceforth a long and peaceful life. It will also be a study in a kind of Passive Resistance.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The... annexed is a copy of an order of the Punjab Government received by the publisher of the "Pratap," an Urdu Daily of Lahore, asking him to submit in proof form to the Press Adviser to the Local Government of all and every matter, whether original, translation, advertisement or otherwise and not to publish anything unless ordered to do so by the Press Adviser.

The order leaves me no option but to suspend the publication of the paper till this order is withdrawn.

I may tell you that the phenomenal success that the "Pratap" met with in its life of barely ten days has to do much with the issuing of this order. The paper was immensely popular with all classes of people, whether Hindu or Mahomedan. The "Pratap," though only ten days old commanded a circulation of about ten thousand copies.—Yours, etc.,

...

...that Karm Singh son of ...mar, Publisher of the "Partap" or newspaper published at Lahore, has in his conduct of the said newspaper, acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

"The Lieut.-Governor is pleased hereby to direct that on and after the receipt of this order the said Karm Singh shall submit in proof form to the Press Adviser to the Local Government at Lahore all and every matter, whether original, translation, advertisement or otherwise, but excluding Reuter's press telegrams, before the same appears in any issue of the "Pratap," and the said Karam Singh shall exclude from the "Pratap" all and every matter, other than Reuter's Press telegrams, unless and until the same has been submitted to the Press Adviser to the Local Government at Lahore, and has been duly allowed to be published by the said Press Adviser.

By order of
H. H. the Lt.-Govr. of the Panjab,
(Sd.) ASGHAR ALI,
Addl. Secy.
Dated Lahore, this 12th day of April, 1919."

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the Delhi tragedy information on the following points is quite essential and I trust the public commission will try to ellucidate the same from the public:

(1) Who gave the orders to fire?
(2) Whether the Riot Act, was read or not?
(3) Whether any-body was injured seriously by the brick-bats or stones from the crowd?
(4) Who gave the ... orders to fire at Chandni-Chowk ... bodies were
(5) H... ...d above re...

"A LITTLE ANNOYED."

MRS. BESANT'S CONVERSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ate attitude of so... one of the local Governments or the Gov...ernment of India. In my former letter I felt it my duty to refer to the disturbanc...s at Delhi, and the manner in which they were put down by the local authorities. The public mind was very much excited when the news arrived that the mob had been fired on with such fatal consequences. There were two versions before the people, the one emanated from official and the other from non-official sources. Swami Shraddhanand's version was in many material respects opposed to the official version and naturally enough there was a universal demand for an independent commission of inquiry; a demand supported by the "Times of India" and the "Pioneer." How have the Government of India met that demand? They have contented themselves by issuing a communique which practically endorses the version of the local authorities and exonerates them from all blame. Now, I am bound to say that this is not the way to satisfy the public mind or to restore confidence in the impartiality of the Government. Why should it be assumed that the authorities cannot at times make grievous blunders? Why should infallibility be claimed for them? I personally think that if the Government of India had only taken a larger and longer view of the situation, they should have met the pulic demand for a public inquiry. It would have brought satisfaction to the public mind, it would have prevented the growth of a considerable volume of feeling in the country and prevented much avoidable mischief in Delhi and elswhere. I also think that it would not have made the position of the Government of India weak. But the Government of India have chosen to go their own way, and they have no right to blame any one if he blames them for having been obstinate and unwise in the decision, and lack of sympathy with the people at Delhi. It is not only courage and firmness that go to save a situation; but also justice and sympathy. Is it even now too much to hope that when peace and calm have been restored, the Government of India will respond to this call of the public which is no less than the call of duty? Indian opinion is convicted that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi was a blunder and has been, to a great extent, responsible for the excitement and bitterness that has followed it. That Mr. Gandhi is a man who hates violence even his worst critics have not denied him. That he has spoken straight to the people at Ahmedabad and at the same time pacified them has also been acknowledged in quarters not altogether friendly to him. And I venture to think that if he had been allowed to proceed to Delhi, the story before us would have been different.

MRS. BESANT'S VIEWS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nothing is more harrowing at... Indian mind than the attitude of ... sant towards the Satyagraha mo... the murder and arson that ha... mitted in India during ... the

...that she has emphasised the vital importance of respect for law and has protested repeatedly and strongly against the breach of all laws (not having a moral sanction) advocated by Mr. Gandhi. No one can under-rate the importance of respect for law; but if she makes a hopeless confusion between the so-called revolution in India and the Satyagraha movement, than all that we can do is to maintain silence. But there is another and a far greater issue before us; her merciless attack on the Satyagraha movement is based on a fundamental mistake about the Rowlatt Legislation. She believes, and I think, very sincerely too, that the Black Cobra Act has been effectively deprived of its poisonous fangs! The entire Legal Profession of Bombay and the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council will please make note of this. No Indian to our knowledge, even including the place-hunter and the title-monger, has been behind-hand in condemning wholesale and in no equivocal language this obnoxious legislation which jeopardises the very elementary principles of liberty and freedom of the Indian people.

Mrs. Besant, to a certain extent, seems to be aware of the unpopularity of her attitude, as, for instance, in Madras; but if she wants to know fully the measure of opposition to her untenable position in this respect, I would recommend to her to appear before the public and try, if she can, to convert to her views the people of this city and outside. She says that nobody in Madras joined her in her protest against the Satyagraha movement because of the "Magic of Mr. Gandhi's name", and his "great influence"!

Magic and influence forsooth. Having failed to reconcile the absurdity of her position to the circumstances, she turns round and blames the personality of Mr. Gandhi! Have not the Indian people enough of common sense of their own to realize the enormity of the blackness of the Rowlatt Legislation Has the Indian nation become so bankrupt in wisdom and common sense, as to depend wholly and solely upon the personality of its leaders? We refuse, nay protest against this damning indictment!

...ont says that she had urged, be... Mrs. Be...graha) movement was start... this (Satya... result was riot and ... that its logica... had and that she had pointed to the ... of a revolutionary movement here in ... Now Mrs. Besant *did* join the move... it was started, but she cut off ... on *afterwards*, because she was satisfied that the Rowlatt Bills were no longer harmful! Then did Mrs. Besant join the Satyagraha movement in the beginning, just to impart a stimulus to the revolutionary movement? The deduction is irresistible, but surely it can not be so, for how can she at the same time "desire to change the form of Government from an autocracy to a responsible Government, and that by law-abiding means alone"! But she rested on quick-sand. Knowing full well the mischief, the Satyagraha movement was capable of, she joined it all the same, but withdrew only in the end, on account of difference of opinion on that ill-fated Rowlatt Legislation. What has Mrs. Besant to say against this inconsistency? Granting for the sake of argument, that the Cobra Bills had retained their poisonous fangs, would Mrs. Besant have torn her connexion with the movement and turned round and asked Mr. Gandhi to "acknowledge his mistake and free his *little* band of Satyagrahis from their *immoral* vow"?

Mrs Besant says that the theory (of Passive Resistance) of Mr. Gandhi is that of the "resist not evil" of the Sermon on the Mount; and she quotes the Bishop of Peterborough, who says that no society that accepted its teaching could hold together for a week. It was the doctrine for a Yogi, not for the state and the transmutation of suffering into soul-force was for the individual, not for the crowd. But Mrs. Besant ignores the opinion of Mr. Gandhi on this very subject and that is—that no country is so capable of wielding soul-force, as India. Presumably her own opinion is at variance with that of Mr. Gandhi. However, that may be, I can show to her by quoting one single example that the transmutation of suffering into soul-force is as much possible for the crowd as it is for the individual.

In the beginning of the sixties of the last century the indigo planters of Bengal were all powerful. They built indigo factories and took possession of all the best lands of the ryots around, with the consequent result that the ryots had to work for a mere pittance failing which, they were subjected to untold sufferings. The ryots were in course of time ruined and the planters flourished in proportion. At last the ryots decided to strike and adopted the simple plan of not doing the thing. The planters got furious and subjected their ring-leaders to unheard of treatment. The huts of the ryots were razed to the ground, a large number of them were confined in indigo factories and maltreated horribly. The vast majority of them were rendered homeless and they and their wives and children wandered all over the country without food and shelter. But they would not yield. The planters then changed their tactics and adopted the policy of conciliation. They offered better terms and due compensation, but in vain: They coaxed and threatened in turn, but with no success. The reply of the ryots was:—"We shall never break our vow and desecrate our Dharma. These hands of our shall never again plant indigo." Thus, says the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", a bloodless victory was won by the illiterate and emasculated ryots of Bengal in their struggle with the powerful planters.

In the end, Mrs. Besant says, that Mr. Gandhi by introducing Passive Resistance as an... ...reform, as well as endan... ...society by revolution! Let Mrs. Besant know now and once for all, that whatever a few of the people may be satisfied with, the Indian Nation at large will not sell her birth-right to liberty and freedom for the sake of a few trifling reforms. But does Mrs. Besant realize the gravity of her statement? Does she realize that she herself would have been a party to that so-called mischief and revolution (of Mr. Gandhi) if she had not been led to believe that the Rowlatt Bills were no longer obnoxious!

Oh! Freedom! What blunders are committed in thy name!—Yours, etc.

M. C. M.

Bombay, April 19.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mrs. Besant writes a long letter to the "Times of India." Amongst other things again she refers to her "bullets for birds bats" theory, and asserts that at Amritsar much bloodshed would have been avoided by that policy. May I remind her that it is that policy which has brought Amritsar to such a pass? Why were there no serious riots in Bombay? On Friday the 11th instant there were some thousands of people, yet they were not fired upon because they would not disperse. They were charged by the policemen, they pelted stones in reply, yet they were not fired upon. What is the result? Whilst at Amritsar (according to "C. M. G.") a crowd of 400 to 500 persons is going in tears, it is stopped, it is asked to disperse, it refuses. There is firing. Mind you, Sir, that the mob does not throw brickbats before it is fired upon. A peaceful procession is thus turned into a great riot. They had a further grievance that their local leaders had been spirited away. That is the history of the Punjab riots. As regards the course they took, it should have been expected by anybody having knowledge of the Punjabis. Only an O'Dwyer could have created such a situation. In no other country could such demonstrations have deteriorated to anything worse than Bombay riots. As regards Mrs. Besant's whole letter, I would request her to count the number of times she has used the first personal pronoun. If she counts her speeches after 1914 she will realize that she is as far from understanding the Yogi spirit as we lay men are. It is a great surprise to me that she still continues to be the President of H. R. League when the majority of the members are not in accord with her. If she could not serve the Congress against his conscience, she will not be of greater assistance to the H. R. League, whose members are mostly in perfect accord with the Congress.—Yours, etc.

K. J. A.

Bombay, April 19.

COW-PROTECTION CONFERENCE.

It has been arranged to hold a Cow-Protection Conference at Ahmednagar, with the 19th Bombay Provincial Conference, which is to be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of April. All the sympathisers of the anti-cow-killing movement are cordially invited to attend.

HINDI AS A NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan resumed its sittings at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, Shri Jagad Guru Shunkaracharya of Karwir Pith presiding.

The Sammelan passed a resolution requesting the promoters of Hindi-speaking religious, communal and national institutions to conduct their proceedings in Hindi and to publish their newspapers in Hindi language and Nagri character.

Mr. Atmaramji of Baroda moved a resolution to the effect that the Sammelan considered it of great importance that there should be established in large numbers throughout India educational institutions where instruction be imparted through the medium of Hindi, and candidates prepared for the examinations conducted by the Sammelan.

Mr. Atmaramji said a common language was essential to their development all-round and no language was better fitted to occupy that position than Hindi. There was very little difference between Hindi on the one hand and Gujerati or Marathi on the other. Most of the words were common to all these languages.

Mr. Madanlal Chowdhari, seconding the resolution, enumerated the reasons why Hindi should be the *lingua franca* of India in preference to other languages. Chief among them, he said, were its fluency and the larger number of people that spoke it.

Pandit Madhav Prasad, supporting the resolution, also appealed for Hindi being adopted as the *lingua franca* of India.

WANTED TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

A lady delegate, further supporting the resolution, said if they started educational institutions as the resolution desired them to do, they should also establish such institutions where the women of India could receive instruction through Hindi. She further advocated the establishment of a training college where widows could receive necessary instruction and could later on serve as teachers in the educational institutions for women.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said instruction in Hindi should begin at home, and if the women of India used Hindi when speaking to their children, it would quickly become the common language of all India.

Shrimati Dr. Mulk Devi said a common language was essential to the promotion of national unity, and they should adopt Hindi for the purpose. She supported Mrs. Gokhale's appeal for the establishment of educational institutions for women.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

HINDI AT THE NATIONAL UNIVER...

Babu ... ...prasadji of Patna moved a resolution asking the promoters of the National University to introduce Hindi in the curriculum at all colleges conducted by them. He said it was but meet and proper that instructions at a National University should be imparted through the medium of a national language.

Mr. Fatehchandji of Bombay seconded the resolution.

Shrimati Manoramabai of Ratlam, further supporting the resolution, said that in order to make Hindi a national language it was necessary to instruct the women of India in it. Unless the mothers of India knew that language and spoke it to their children it could not be the mother-tongue of all India. She advocated the starting of a Mahila Sahitya Sammelan.

The ... passed.

Pan... Malaviya President of the ... at this stage and took the chair. He expressed his regret at his absence from the Sammelan in the morning, which he said was due to the fact that he had to attend another important function elsewhere.

HINDI IN MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

Dewan Bahadur Runchhodbhai Oza of Ahmedabad moved a resolution requesting the Mysore University to include Hindi in the curriculum.

Dewan Bahadur Oza suggested that all Indian vernaculars should be written in Devanagri characters.

Bhai Anandanand of Bombay seconded the resoluion, which was supported by Shaiyat Rushikesh of Madras and carried.

NEXT SAMMELAN INVITED TO AMRITSAR.

An invitation to hold the next sessions of the Sammelan at Patna next year was accepted.

A Standing Committee was next appointed with Pandit Malaviya as President, and Mahatma M. K. Gandhi as one of the Vice-Presidents.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Pandit Malaviya for presiding over the deliberations of the Sammelan.

Shrimad Jagadguru Shankaracharya was also thanked for presiding during Pandit Malaviya's absence.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S THANKS.

Pandit Malaviya, replying to the vote of thanks, said they were all deeply obliged to the Reception Committee of the Sammelan for the hospitality they had extended to them. They had had a most successful session of the Sammelan in Bombay. The Sammelan had done good work during the last nine years, and he appealed to them to put forth their best endeavurs to complete the great work they had undertaken. A common language was necessary for the progress and advancement of India and Hindi, which was the oldest daughter of Sanskrit, was eminently fited for that position. He suggested that all Indian vernaculars should be written in Devnagri characters, so that a Bengali could read a book written by a Gujerati or a Marathi author, and vice versa.

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS POSTER.

SIR ALFRED MOND'S ACTION.

Strong comment was made in the Chancery Division in mail week by Mr. Justice Astbury in a case arising out of the exhibition of a poster alleged to contain a libel on Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, says the "Manchester Guardian." The poster was shown in a window in St. Martin's Lane, near Charing Cross, London, and an interim injunction had been granted against Mr. Harry MacLeod Fraser, the tenant of the premies, restraining him from publishing the alleged libel, which consisted of the words "Sir Alfred Mond is a traitor." The defendant, it was said, had thereupon taken down the poster, but had exhibited a picture from an illustrated paper which was a reproduction of a photograph of the window containing the poster and of the crowd in front of the premises. A successful application for leave to move for a writ of attachment for alleged contempt of court followed, and this motion came on for hearing.

Mr Upjohn K.C., Mr. F. Russell, K.C., and Mr. Patrick Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, Sir Alfred Mond, and Mr. Percival F. Smith for the defendant, who was described as Lieutenant-Commander Fraser. Mr. Smith also appeared for Mr. Henry Hamilton Beamish, who was stated to be a newspaper proprietor, and who admitted in an affidavit that he was the author of the poster.

HOPED WHOLE NATION WOULD ATTEND.

Mr. Upjohn reminded the judge that on Friday last he granted an *ex-parte* injunction against the defendant Fraser for a most monstrous libel published in some shop window. What had happened since then was that the previous night the plaintiff's solicitor received a copy of an affidavit by Mr. Fraser, the defendant, and a Mr. Henry Hamilton Beamish, who described himself as a newspaper proprietor. In the affidavit they set out that the libel was published by them jointly, and that they desired to fight the matter out before a British jury, and they "hope the whole British nation will attend the court this morning to see what takes place." Mr. Upjohn added that he did not know that there had been any great response to that hope. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith: That is not in the affidavit.

Mr. Upjohn: Well, it is in the exhibit to the affidavit.

Mr. Beamish, continued Mr. Russell, said he was the real author of the poster and took full responsibility, and desired to be joined as co-defendant. They had come with the accommodate Mr. Beamish, and they asked leave to join him in that capacity. He desired the judge to fix the early next week for hearing the motion, as there were certain statements in the affidavit which had not been considered from the point of view of Sir Alfred Mond, who was a Privy Councillor and a Minister of the Crown, and they were very anxious to have an opportunity to answer the affidavit.

In the meantime they asked the judge to continue the interim injunction, restraining the defendants from publishing any posters containing the allegations complained of or any similar libel affecting the plaintiff in his profession and office.

Mr. Smith in reply to Mr. Justice Astbury, said he was prepared to appear for Mr. Beamish. With regard to Lieutenant-Commander Fraser, he was very anxious to put himself right with the Court. He had no intention of literally...

The Judge: Well, I take a very serious view of the motion to commit; more serious than the application.

VERY GRAVE CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"I think," continued the judge, "this is one of the most insolent and disgraceful contempts of court that I have ever experienced, and I propose to pass on Commander Fraser if it is proved that I so had anything to do with putting up the second poster. This is a very grave contempt of court, and I do not intend to allow this to pass. I want to know whether the defendant Fraser denies that he had anything to do with the putting up of the second poster."

Mr. Smith: You have said that a grave contempt has been made. My client has not been heard, and it puts me in an awkward predicament.

At the request of the judge, counsel read parts of the affidavit.

Mr. Smith then asked the judge if he desired to see the posters.

The Judge: I do not want to see them. They are a disgrace to anybody who has exhibited them. I want to know what Mr. Beamish had to do with the exhibition of the disgraceful poster.

Mr. Smith: He has had nothing to do with the exhibition.

Mr. Upjohn: Mr. Beamish says "I am the author of the poster."

Mr. Smith: That is the first poster. As regards the alleged contempt of court, he knew nothing about that.

The Judge: If I postpone these motions till Wednesday, are you willing to give an undertaking on behalf of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Beamish that nothing shall appear on these premises which is directly or indirectly a breach of the order that I made?

Mr. Smith: Certainly.

The Judge said on that undertaking the motion would stand over till Wednesday, and he suggested that there should be an affidavit from Sir Alfred Mond formally denying this disgraceful charge.

Mr. Smith: If he is capable of denying it.

The Judge: Mr. Smith, you do not want yourself to be personally associated with these proceedings?

Mr. Smith: No, my lord.

The Judge: Well, then, kindly refrain from making any such remarks as that in court. It is an extremely improper remark for counsel to make.

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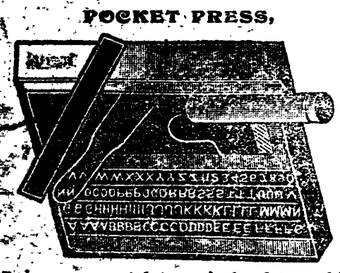

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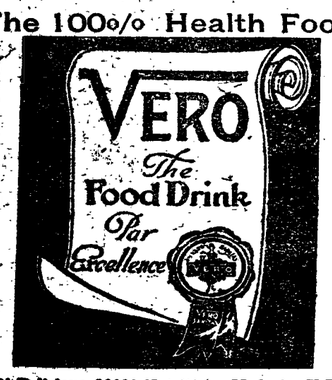

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"SEARCHLIGHT" ON SIR M. O'DWYER.

"PREACHER OF DOCTRINE OF MILITARISM IN POLITICS."

Within a few days Sir Michael O'Dwyer will have made his exit from the Punjab leaving that unfortunate province distracted by unrest, discontent and internal strife. Sir Michael is one of those Provincial Sataraps who believe that to show sympathy with popular aspiration is to make a confession of weakness on the part of a Government. The Defence of India Act has nowhere been so rigorously administered as in the Punjab. The extravagant powers vested in the executive by the Press Act has nowhere been so outragiously abused as in the Punjab. Sir Michael is the preacher of the doctrine of Militarism in politics. He has never concealed his hatred of political agitation in the country. To him the demand of political freedom is tantamount to disloyalty and sedition. He has never missed an opportunity to call the Home-Rulers in India a set of hypocrite seditionists, and if he had the power he would exterminate all political agitation from the land with a ruthless hand. His speeches on public occasions are specimens of what a bureaucratic braggadocio can be. Although neatly snubbed by the Viceroy for his frantic lucuberations in the Imperial Legislative Council, he had not had the decency to learn a lesson from the humiliation to which he was subjected. His two recent speeches in the Punjab—one at the last meeting of the Punjab Council and the other at Montgomery Hall last Thursday—smack of the same supercilous attitude towards political agitation in the country, as was the case with his hysterical performance in the Imperial Legislative Council. There was in his valedictory speech to the Punjab Council an extraordinary tone of arrogance and defiance which ill became the dignity of a provincial administrators in British India and which also proved the ineptitude of his mind to adequately appreciate the subtle forces that are at present working in India and which no sane and thinking administrator can afford to neglect or ignore. Said Sir Michael: "The British Government which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to dispise these agitators." Indeed!—Perhaps according to Sir Michael's superior ideas of statecraft the British Government in England could with an easy conscience shoot down each and every labourer who went on strike! Unfortunately Sir Michael has been born in an age too late when the last of his tribe were given their quietus in the last war in which the Kaiser, the true exponent of the school of politics to which Sir Michael evidently belongs, had to flee from his country to save his life. That all this bluster and intimidation have proved of no avail, is demonstrated by the deplorable disturbances which have taken place at Lahore and Amritsar, the moral reponsibility of which must unhesitatingly be placed at the door of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. According to the version of the tragedy in the Punjab, furnished by the "Civil and Military Gazette" the excitement among the populace was caused by the orders of internment passed on two highly popular leaders, Mr. Kitchelew and Mr. Satyapal. No overt act of any violence or excitement to violence has yet been alleged against them. It is a striking illustration of Sir Michael's failure to properly guage the intensity of public opinion that despite his warnings, the people should have behaved in the manner in which they have done. We do not for a moment condone or approve the riotous conduct of the mob at Lahore and Amritsar and we hope that the offenders will be brought to justice and punished according to law:—"The Searchlight."

TILAK CASE.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT K. C.

We make the following extract from a letter published in "New India" from a London correspondent:

An eminent K. C. told me that speaking strictly from a legal point of view the verdict of the Jury in the Tilak Libel Case was not what it should have been, and I think all impartial observers are entirely in accord with him. He believes that but for Mr. Justice Darling's impassioned speech to the Jury the probability was for a verdict in favour of Mr. Tilak. It is notorious that Sir Edward Carson, the counsel for the Defendant, throughout the proceedings in Court did all he could to prejudice the jury against the Plaintiff by raking up matters which had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Tilak's complaint was that Sir Valentine Chirol in his "Unrest in India" had accused him of being the real instigator of murders and other political crimes. Sir Valentine also accused him of extorting money from the public and of dishonest conduct in the discharge of his duties as a private trustee. For the defence. Sir Valentine maintained that the statements were true but not an iota of evidence was produced to substantiate these charges. Instead of this the defending Counsel argued that Mr. Tilak was a dangerous character and had been twice convicted for sedition, and so Sir Valentine was right, and was quite justified in his statements. Excerpts evidently from Indian papers were read in Court, and finally Sir Edward wound up his defence by warning the Jury that "a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff would mean disaster to the Government of India." Strange to say Mr. Justice Darling did nothing to reprobate these remarks. On the contrary he virtually accepted this plea and significantly pointed out to the Jury that he had never tried a more serious case, "having regard to possible public consequences."

I do not know what the public consequences might be in Mr. Justice Darling's mind, but I always imagined that it was the duty of a Judge to administer law and dispense justice without regard to "public consequences," but apparently this weighed heavily on the minds of Mr. Justice Darling and the Jury. It seems to me that it was more the "public consequences" of Mr. Tilak winning the case than any other "consequences" that worried. His Lordship and his twelve good men and true that day.

One remarkable thing about the Libel Case was that the Government of India lent one of its public servants to aid Sir Valentine Chirol in the preparation of his defence and on the face of it is it to be wondered at that Mr. Justice Darling laid special stress on the consequences of the verdict?

I am not an unholder of Mr. Tilak's ideals and political doctrines—indeed I am antagonistic to his political view in many respects. But yet I do know that Mr. Tilak is an honourable and honest patriot and Sir Valentine Chirol had no justification for his accusations, and it was outrageous in the public interest on the part of the Government of India to aid Sir Valentine in the preparation of his defence. What explanation can the Government of India offer for the gross misuse of public authority in lending one of its officials to Sir Valentine for this purpose?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Delhi and Lahore. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in considerable to large defect in the west Punjab, the deficiency ranging up to 20 deg. at Lahore; night temperature is lower than usual in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—A few duststorms have occurred and Agra has had 0.11in. of rain. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Duststorms or thunderstorms have occurred in upper Sind and north Rajputana; Jacobabad reports 1.92in. of rain, which is more than half of its annual normal. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except in lower Sind. Temperature is in considerable defect at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in west Kathiawar; day temperature is in excess at Surat; night temperature is above the average at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Night temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nealy normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a thunderstorm and 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad, but is above the average in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Duststorms or thunderstorms are reported from the south Punjab, upper Sind, north Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. Very heavy rain has fallen at Jacobabad in upper Sind. Thunderstorms accompanied by light rain have also occurred in south Hyderabad, Mysore and the south of the Peninsula. Temperature is low, considerably so during the day, in the west Punjab, upper Sind and north-west Rajputana. Weather has improved in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, but is unsettled in the United Provinces.

A few duststorms or thunderstorms may again occur in the United Provinces and the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th April, 1919.

Thunderstorms and duststorms are reported from nearly all parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, local in Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province, Sind and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab, north-east Baluchistan, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji, three inches; Dhubri, two; Gauhati, Berhampore, one; Lyallpur, a quarter; Cherat, Peshawar, a half; Fort Sandeman, Jacobabad, a quarter; Hanamkonda, two; Ootacamund, one and a half; Kodaikanal, one.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 20th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.880 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.802 M
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do.	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,W,WNW,NW,
Movement of Wind	161 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Apl	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	21	m 2 0	25 1	21	m 8 5	17 2
Tues.	22	m 2 0a	26 0		m 8 49a	20 6
		m 2 42	24 6	22	m 8 44	17 11
Wed.	23	m 3 46a	25 5		m 9 54a	20 11
		m 3 38	23 11	23	m 9 39	18 8
Thurs.	24	m 4 43a	25 1		m 11 27a	20 11
		m 0 4	23 10	24	m 6 4	18 8
Fri.	25	m 0 44a	27 9		m 6 34	18 4
		m 0 30	26 7	25	m 6 31	15 10
Sat.	26	m 1 14a	27 7		m 7 3a	18 0
		m 7 50	24 11	26	m 1 55	18 11
Sun.	27	m 8 14a	26 11		m 7 57a	18 11
		m 8 57	26 8	27	m 2 42	17 6
		9 8a	26 11		2 58a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 21 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 18m.	Sunset 6h. 57m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 17m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 25 (Friday)	"	6h. 20m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	6h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6 h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d	4h	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

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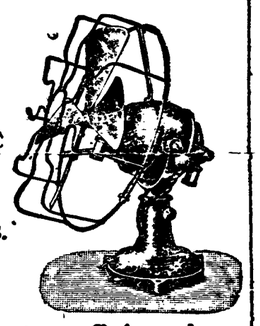

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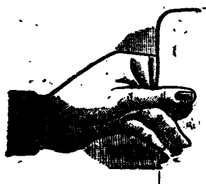

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DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
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